

FBIS

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XINHUA NOTES GROMYKO WARNING TO NATO COUNTRIES ON MISSILES

OW090049 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1600 GMT 6 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec--According to a TASS report, Gromyko yesterday again warned the NATO countries that if they "fail to promptly begin negotiations without preconditions and would rather start a new arms race that would bring all kinds of dangerous consequences to Europe," they must bear the "serious responsibility" for that.

Gromyko made the remarks while answering questions by an ADN reporter. The reporter asked why the NATO countries are unwilling to immediately negotiate with the Soviet Union on the question of deploying new guided missiles in Western Europe.

Gromyko said: "There is only one explanation for their unwillingness to immediately begin negotiations, that is, the NATO bloc hopes to gain military superiority over the Warsaw treaty countries." He said: The Warsaw treaty countries "cannot allow the current equilibrium in military strength between the NATO and Warsaw treaty countries to be upset." Here, Gromyko regards the relative military strength between NATO and the Warsaw treaty countries as in "equilibrium." But the West holds that owing to the fact that the Soviet Union has deployed a large number of SS-20 multiple warhead intermediate range guided nuclear missiles and stationed more than 500,000 troops and nearly 10,000 tanks in Europe and is thus in a superior military position, there is "a serious imbalance" in military strength between the NATO and Warsaw treaty countries.

Gromyko said: "We call for an immediate start of negotiations under the current situation." "They say that negotiations are possible, but only after a decision has been made on the production and deployment of Western Europe of new U.S. guided missiles." He said: "The above-mentioned NATO decision should not be accepted." [Preceding sentence is deleted by Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in a correction at 1730 GMT on 6 December]

Gromyko threatened: Now "there is still time to avoid this turn of events (meaning a "new arms race"), but we must not let this short period slip by."

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON WEST EUROPEAN DEFENSE

HK130351 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 79 p 6 HK

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xin Shufan: "An Important Meeting for Strengthening West European Defense"]

[Text] The annual winter conference of the NATO ministerial council will soon be held in NATO's Brussels headquarters. Information from various sides indicates that a decision will be made during this meeting on the problem of modernizing nuclear forces in the European theater. Western public opinion views this as "one of the most important decisions made by NATO in the 30 years of its history." Therefore, though a regular meeting, it carries extraordinary significance.

In these recent few months, the United States as well as West European civilian and military circles and the governments and public have been talking about how to upgrade weapons, strengthen defense and "make genuine efforts to change the trend of a decline in military strength in comparison to the Soviet Union." The U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said: "During the fall of 1979, all the governments and foreign ministries of important countries have focused their thoughts and attention on the problem which is more important than all other problems." Not long ago, NATO's nuclear planning group held a meeting in The Hague. During the meeting, they focused their discussions on the problem of modernizing nuclear weapons in the NATO theater and made new headway and put forth appropriate reports. [paragraph continues]

It has been revealed that the reports proposed the deployment in 1983 of 108 Pershing-II missiles with a range of 1,800 km and also 464 Tomahawk cruise missiles with a range of 2,400 km in the five nations of Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium. Foreign news agencies generally held that the meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group cleared the way for a definitive decision to be made in the forthcoming winter conference of the ministerial council.

There are reasons why the problem of modernizing nuclear weapons in the European theater has become a matter of particular concern for the various West European countries.

First, the Soviet military threat to West European countries is becoming increasingly serious. In recent years, under the pretext of "detente" and "disarmament," the Soviet Union has actively expanded its conventional and nuclear weapons. At the moment, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact conventional forces in central Europe far surpass those of NATO. The Soviet Union has gained an approximate parity with the United States in intercontinental strategic weapons. Under these circumstances, the imbalance in nuclear forces in the European theater has become all the more obvious. Such a "disparity in the balance of total nuclear forces" is of "particularly vital significance." It is just in this area that NATO lags behind. When the "European Security Council" meeting was held in 1975, the Soviet Union had successfully trial-produced some new-type medium-range nuclear weapons. These were the accurate and mobile SS-20 missiles and the super-sonic "Backfire" bombers which could strike at any targets in Europe from the Soviet Union. At the present time, the Soviet Union has deployed 120 SS-20 missiles and 90 "Backfires" but West Europe has no weapons to match them. People generally believe that "the accuracy" of these medium and long-range nuclear weapons "has brought about a change in the quality of the Soviet arsenal," thus upsetting the balance of European nuclear forces and placing West Europe in the position of a "nuclear pawn."

Second, the SALT treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States this June has not, in the slightest degree, limited the deployment of Soviet nuclear weapons in Europe and has allowed the situation to develop unchecked. Such a situation cannot but increase misgivings and doubts among the West European countries, thus helping to strengthen their determination to achieve the modernization of theater nuclear weapons. The strong demands recently for modernization in the West European countries have rarely been heard in the past few years.

The Soviet Government is both panic-stricken and furious at the West European countries' plan to strengthen their defense. It is trying its best to nip this plan in the bud. For this, Moscow has used the tactics of supporting some people while attacking others. In his speech in Berlin on 6 October, the Soviet Union head Brezhnev announced that the Soviet Union was unilaterally cutting back the number of troops and tanks in East Germany. He also tried to intimidate the West European countries by saying that they should not deploy new-type medium-range missiles or grave consequences would result. Since then, various Soviet quarters and newspapers have time and again propagated the Soviet Union's "sincere desire for peace" with West Europe while fiercely yelling: "If there are people who think about placing missiles at our door step, they should not count on the fact that we will remain aloof and indifferent." Recently, because of the upcoming NATO conference to discuss the deployment of modern missiles and the failure of the Soviet plots to obtain the expected results, Moscow hurriedly withdrew some of its troops from East Germany. The Soviet Union also suffered setbacks when Gromyko and Ponomarev made their respective visits to West Germany and Italy. To gain the initiative by acting first and to frustrate the NATO countries plan to modernize their nuclear weapons, Moscow held a Warsaw Pact defense and foreign ministers meeting prior to the convening of the conference of the NATO council.

However, the governments and public opinion in various West European countries are vigilant against the Soviet plots. Because of their varied circumstances, the NATO member nations have expressed different views and suggestions on the problem of how to achieve the modernization of nuclear weapons. However, these different views are not basic in nature. Through frequent visits and meetings between the United States and its West European allies and other West European nations in the past half year, these diverse views have been unified. Public opinion in many West European nations holds that the modernization of NATO's nuclear weapons in the European theater is inevitable.

VANCE APPEALS TO NATO ON MISSILES

OW130520 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1642 GMT 11 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec--News from West Berlin: U.S. Secretary of State Vance denounced the Soviet Union in a prepared speech on 11 December for pursuing nuclear superiority in the European zone and urged the U.S. allies in Western Europe not to postpone their decision on strengthening nuclear capability in the Western European zone. Vance originally planned to deliver this speech in West Berlin, but he later canceled his visit to West Berlin at the last minute to discuss the Iranian situation with some Western European leaders. The speech was made in Vance's name by Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Vest.

Vance said: "Having gained a strategic (nuclear weapons) balance, the Soviet Union is now obviously pursuing nuclear superiority in the European zone. The Soviet Union's vigorous plan to improve and expand its long-distance nuclear capability in the European zone is the proof. We are most concerned about the development of this salient situation; that is, the Soviet Union is rapidly and continuously deploying the SS-20 mobile missiles."

He said: "The West will not stand idly by under these circumstances." He held that to maintain the West's deterrent capability, NATO must have full capability to strike back at a military challenge from any level. The modernization of the NATO nuclear zone capability "would be a signal to the Soviet Union telling them that arms expansion cannot bring them real military and political advantages, because NATO would respond to this kind of challenge."

In his speech, Vance elaborated on two reasons that NATO should not delay its decision to modernize the intermediate-range nuclear weapons. He said that "first, we cannot tell beforehand that the talks (with the Soviet Union) will be a success," on the question of modernization; otherwise the Soviet Union will not make clear its demand for disarmament talks."

Vance said: The United States and NATO allies will strive to reduce armament through negotiations, "but we will adopt all necessary measures to maintain a reliable deterrent capability in all spheres involving nuclear and conventional forces." He expressed the idea that he could not accept unilaterally imposing limitation on NATO as a precondition for starting the negotiations; "the limitations should be bilateral."

XINHUA VIEWS RESULTS OF NATO DEFENSE PLANNING MEETING

OW131640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Brussels, December 12 (XINHUA)--NATO defence ministers attending the two-day meeting of NATO's Defence Planning Committee expressed their disquiet at the increase in military power of both the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries and reiterated their determination to improve NATO's defensive capabilities. The planning committee session closed here today.

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A communique issued after the meeting said that the ministers considered that the military capabilities of the Warsaw Pact alliance were already at levels well in excess of defensive requirements. They expressed their concern at "the continued build-up of these capabilities", and their disquiet at the "destabilizing effects of the already substantial and still increasing deployment by the Soviet Union of longer range theatre nuclear forces."

The communique said, "The numerical strength and offensive capability of the Warsaw Pact forces, coupled with the Soviet Union's efforts to expand its global interests and influence, constitute a major and growing challenge to the security of the alliance." It pointed out that the ministers had been supported by the real increase in Soviet military spending of four to five per cent annually and its allocation for defence of 11 to 13 per cent of its gross national product as well as its highly developed and technologically sophisticated armaments industry.

The communique went on to say, "Ministers reviewed progress in the implementation of the long-term defence programme. They noted that, overall, progress was generally satisfactory." They reviewed and approved a report on the air defence programme for allied command Europe for the next fifteen years. They also studied a report on military assistance to Portugal and Turkey. They discussed cooperation in the production of ammunition and the standardization of weapons.

The communique pointed out, "Ministers reaffirmed their determination to improve the deterrent and defensive capabilities of the alliance, as an essential contribution to military stability and to the security of the West. To this end, they accepted on behalf of their governments the firm commitment of national forces for 1980 and adopted the NATO force plan for 1980-1984.

In conclusion, the communique noted, "They emphasized the need for NATO to demonstrate its political solidarity and robustness in the face of repeated attempts by the Soviet Union to undermine the resolve of the alliance and to prevent NATO from taking justified and adequate defensive measures."

XINHUA CITES NATO COMMUNIQUE ON NUCLEAR MISSILES

OW130838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Brussels, December 13 (XINHUA)--NATO is going to deploy 572 new missiles in Europe to modernize its long-range theatre nuclear force, announced a communique released after a special joint meeting of NATO members' foreign and defence ministers held here last night.

The communique says, "The Warsaw Pact has over the years developed a large and growing capability in nuclear systems that directly threaten Western Europe and have a strategic significance for the alliance in Europe. This situation has been especially aggravated over the last few years by Soviet decisions to implement programmes modernizing and expanding their long-range nuclear capability substantially."

Accordingly, the communique says, "Ministers have decided to modernize NATO's long range theatre nuclear force by the deployment in Europe of U.S. ground-launched systems comprising 108 Pershing-2 launchers, which would replace the existing U.S. Pershing-1A, and 464 ground-launched cruise missiles, all with single warheads. All the nations currently participating in the integrated defence structure will participate in the programme; the missiles will be stationed in selected countries and certain support costs will be met through NATO's existing common funding arrangements."

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"In this connection", it adds, "the ministers agreed that as an integral part of theatre nuclear force modernisation, 1,000 U.S. nuclear warheads will be withdrawn from Europe as soon as feasible." "On the other hand," the communique says, "the ministers regarded arms control as an integral part of the alliance's efforts to assure the undiminished security of its members states and to make the strategic situation East and West more stable, more predictable, and more manageable at lower levels of armaments on both sides."

According to the explanation by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns, the selected countries where the new missiles are to be deployed include Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. The first three countries have fully accepted this decision. Belgium and the Netherlands may accept it later.

It has been announced that Belgium, accepting this decision conditionally, intended to reconsider after six months in which examination can be made over the outcome of a possible negotiation with the Soviet Union. The Netherlands asked for a delay of decision for two years. In his statement today, the Netherlands Minister of Defence Willem Scholten said, "The Netherlands agrees that there is a need for a political and military answer to the threatening developments in relation to Soviet theatre nuclear force, particularly the SS-20 missile and the Backfire bomber." But "in view of the importance we attach to arms control", "the Netherlands will take a decision in December 1981 in consultation with the allies on the basis of the criterion whether or not arms control negotiations have by then achieved success in the form of concrete results."

At their press conference, both U.S. Secretary of State Vance and U.S. Secretary of Defence Brown said that NATO's decision was a very successful one and one of extraordinary importance, which had provided a solid basis for the United States to proceed with the production of the new missiles.

XINHUA QUOTES UGANDAN PAPER ON SOVIET MILITARY INVOLVEMENTS

LD060815 Beijing XINHUA in English 2104 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kampala, December 7 (XINHUA)--"The Soviet Union has been directly or indirectly a party to the warring corners of the world without taking responsibilities for after-effects," says the Ugandan weekly THE ECONOMY in its latest issue.

The weekly says in an article [word indistinct] it was the Soviet Union who armed dictator Idi Amin with destructive rather than defensive weapons. It was the same Soviets who drained our meagre foreign exchanges for non-productive military wares."

Sharply criticising the so-called aid to developing countries by the Soviet Union, the article asks, "what is the benefit for an ordinary citizen when the contribution of the Soviet Union is in the form of military hardware? Where on earth in recent history has the Soviet Union supplied relief aid or substantive aid to the suffering people? In Ethiopia, where the Soviet influence is brooding, what is being done to the starving population than the consolidation of ideology?"

XINHUA REPORTS COURT DECISION ON U.S.-TAIWAN TREATY

OW140728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

["U.S. President Has Authority To Terminate "Defense Treaty" With Taiwan, Says U.S. Supreme Court Ruling"--XINHUA HEADLINE]

[Text] Washington, December 13 (XINHUA)--The Supreme Court of the United States today ruled that U.S. President Carter had the authority to terminate the "mutual defense treaty" between the United States and Taiwan.

The Supreme Court today refused to hear the case initiated by Senator Barry Goldwater and 24 others who challenged President Carter's authority to end the said treaty. The Supreme Court's ruling thus removed the obstruction for terminating the treaty on January first, 1980 as part of normalization of diplomatic relations between the United States and China as announced by President Carter a year ago. The Supreme Court today voted 7 to 2 on an order declaring "The judgment of the court of appeals is vacated and the case is remanded to the district court with directions to dismiss the complaint".

The law-suit by Republican Senator Barry Goldwater from Arizona was first supported by the District Court and then turned down by the Court of Appeals. But Senator Goldwater insisted on appealing to the Supreme Court.

Justices who voted at the Supreme Court today for the order regarded the case as "not ripe for judicial review" or "a nonjusticiable political question which can never be considered by this court".

CARTER WANTS TO BOOST DEFENSE SPENDING

OW131336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 12 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter today declared a five-year boost in defense spending to meet the Soviet challenge. "In the dangerous and uncertain world of today, the keystone of our national security is still military strength," he said.

President Carter said that he will submit for fiscal year 1981 a budget to increase funding authority for defense to more than 157 billion dollars, a real growth of more than five percent over his request for fiscal year 1980. He emphasized, "We will sustain this effort. My five-year defense program provides real funding increases that average more than 4.5 percent a year."

In a policy speech to the Business Council, a private group of American businessmen, Carter said that there are reasons for concern about U.S. ability to sustain its influence in the world. For nearly 20 years, the Soviet Union has been increasing its real defense spending by three or four percent each year, while the U.S. defense spending has declined, he noted. He went on to say, "Through the mid-1970s, the United States relied on a defense strategy and on force structures devised during the early 1960s--a time when we enjoyed strategic nuclear superiority and a tactical nuclear monopoly; when Soviet sea-power was limited and the Soviet military presence outside Eastern Europe almost non-existent." All that had changed and the Soviet Union has been creating a real challenge to U.S. influence in the world, he stated.

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The President said, "In the early 1960s, the United States removed its medium-range missiles from Western Europe. We could do this then because there was overwhelming U.S. strategic superiority. But the Soviet Union did not show similar restraint. The accelerating development of their relatively long-range mobile, multi-warhead SS-20 missile is a major escalation in theater nuclear armaments. With the advent of rough strategic parity, this new missile creates a potentially dangerous weakness in NATO's ability to deter aggression." In the area of strategic forces, he said, the U.S. also faces adverse trends.

He also pointed out "the growing ability of the Soviet Union, directly or through surrogates, to use its military power in the Third World regions". "The steady buildup by the Soviets, and their growing inclination to rely on military power to exploit turbulent situations, call for a calm, deliberate and sustained American response", he stressed.

The President then outlined the actions the United States is taking:

First, to improve all aspects of U.S. strategic forces, thus assuring its deterrent to nuclear war, including modernization of cruise missiles for its bombers, MX for its intercontinental missiles and Trident for its undersea deterrent.

Second, to upgrade U.S. forces in NATO and the Pacific, as part of a common effort with U.S. allies.

Third, to modernize U.S. naval forces "to keep them the best in the world."

Fourth, to strengthen the U.S. rapid deployment capabilities to meet its "responsibilities outside NATO".

And the fifth, to maintain an effective force of highly trained military personnel.

The President said that regardless of other disagreements in the United States today, "we are united in the belief that we must have a strong defense".

In the speech, President Carter listed several reasons why SALT Two will "strengthen the military aspects" of U.S. national security in the hope that congress will ratify it.

CONGRESSIONAL WITNESS: VIETNAMESE USE CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN LAOS

OW131628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 12 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese forces are conducting attacks against Hmong tribesmen in Laos with lethal chemical weapons obtained from the Soviet Union, U.S. Republican Representative Jim Leach (Iowa) told Congress today.

Speaking as a witness before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Leach said that there is clearly enough evidence to convince any impartial observer that lethal chemical agents have been--and quite possibly are still being--used against the Hmong.

He was giving the testimony based on the eyewitness accounts he heard when he visited the Nong Khai refugee camp in northern Thailand last January. Describing one of the attacks in which these chemicals were used, he said that the attack caused the victims to shake all over and fall to the ground.

The survivor who described this attack suffered convulsions, nausea, bloody stools, painful and swollen eyes, blurred vision for a month, blisters on his arms and torso and painful breathing for 15 days. More recently, he said, there have been reports of use of lethal gas by the Vietnamese against the resistance forces in Kampuchea.

Opening the hearing today, Chairman Wolff of the subcommittee said, "Based on in-depth interviews with refugees over a long period of time, and chemical analysis of samples recovered from Laos, we can state that the Hmong people have been subjected to a variety of chemical agents...from 1976 through at least May of this year." "Vietnam is now using lethal chemical agents against the people of Kampuchea" and now is the time to put a halt to the extension of their use into Kampuchea, he said.

Another witness Charles W. Lewis, who headed a team of army investigators to Thailand to investigate the use of gas from September 28 to October 13 told the subcommittee that after interviewing some 43 Hmong refugees in northeast Thailand they came to the conclusion that the Vietnamese have used chemical agents against Lao mountain tribesmen. Lewis quoted Hmong refugees interviewed that approximately 700-1000 persons were killed and that many times this number were made ill in some 40 attacks from June 1976 to May 1979.

N.Y. TIMES CONDEMNS USSR, SRV USE OF POISON GAS

OW132128 Beijing XINHUA in English 2118 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 13 (XINHUA)--The New York TIMES in an article today condemned the Soviet Union for "running tests" of poison gas on human beings and called for a stop to the "intolerable secret testing." The article followed a U.S. Congressional hearing yesterday at which Republican Representative Jim Leach (Iowa) said that Vietnam had used lethal chemical weapons in Laos and concluded that chemicals reported to have been dropped indiscriminately on Hmong tribesmen had come from the Soviet Union.

Quoting a confidential report, the article says that poison gas, described by the Lao as "the yellow rain", was used during four attacks on Hmong tribesmen in February 1978 in south central Laos. The poison gas was delivered by rockets fired from single-engined, propeller-driven reconnaissance-type aircraft, the article reveals. Two gases were used, one colored yellow, the other red. "Of the five thousand people in the area of attack, two hundred were known to be affected...anyone whose bare skin was touched by a droplet suffered severe necrosis of the affected area, high fever, skin red turning bruise-dark, and took about two weeks to die," the article says. The article further reveals that a seven-man team of Soviet chemical warfare experts visited the Lao cities of Pakse and Seno to inspect warehouses containing the same type of "chemical explosives" used in 1978 to suppress the Lao tribesmen. The same Soviet team was seen at three installations and its presence was reported separately, the article says. "We are beginning to get reports that poison gas is also being used by the Vietnamese in Cambodia," the article states. "A pattern is emerging; the Soviets see an opportunity to test their chemical arsenal without using it themselves," it adds.

The article notes that "if we do not combine outspoken outrage with diplomatic pressures to stop the use of gas immediately, its use will spread." The way to stop the yellow rain is "to tell the Soviet Union we find their secret testing intolerable," the article says.

HONGQI COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES MOSCOW'S 'ANTIHEGEMONISM'

HK131040 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No. 12 2 Dec 79 pp 71-73 HK

[HONGQI Commentator's article: "On the Soviet Hegemonists' 'Antihegemonism!'"]

[Text] In recent months there have been two novelties in the international arena: In their multilateral or bilateral diplomatic activities, Soviet diplomats have been clamoring for "prohibiting hegemonism in international relations," prating about "condemning hegemonism and thwarting any attempt to achieve hegemony in international affairs" and "getting rid of the practice of the international relationship of hegemonism and any expression of hegemonist and expansionist policies" and so on. They have been very busy making speeches, demanding that something be included in a certain agenda, proposing motions or getting things written into treaties. Meanwhile, a Soviet leader recently announced in East Germany that the Soviet Union is to unilaterally withdraw 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany to set an example in working toward breaking the deadlock in efforts over the past long years to realize military detente in Europe and turn such efforts from empty talk into concrete action." He also said that if West Europe does not deploy any more medium-range nuclear missiles, the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in the western Soviet Union.

Why is it that the Soviet hegemonists, who have always done their utmost to vie for world hegemony and who fly into a rage at the mention of antihegemonism, have suddenly become so interested in antihegemonism? No answer to this can be found in the high-sounding language of the Soviet diplomats. However, the answer, either overt or covert, can still be found in commentaries in the Soviet press and news agency. TASS said: This is "a combination of a novel style in tactics and the continuity of strategy," and "as far as novelty is concerned, it lies in its being a term now fashionable in international political exchanges." That is to say, in strategy, I will continue with my hegemonism, but in tactics, there is no harm in introducing some new trick and using the "term" of "antihegemonism" as well. The Soviet LITERATURNAYA GAZETA gave a more pointblank answer: "It is still easy for some people who are inclined to ponder questions in the Chinese way to gain a wrong impression, confuse the definitions and, in a word, get "muddled" about whether the Soviet Union intends to oppose hegemony. Therefore, it is imperative to "snatch" the "weapon" of antihegemonism from the people who are opposed to Soviet hegemonism. (Obviously, in the eye of the Soviet LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, these people include the Chinese who are "inclined to ponder questions in the Chinese way".) This means that I do not care about what you do in opposing my hegemonism, for I can cry louder about "antihegemony" than you and I can go the other way round and stigmatize you with the label of hegemonism; in this way I am going to "kill two birds with one stone--on the one hand, I can point the spearhead of antihegemonism against others and divert people's attention from me; on the other, it can help change the unfavorable impression of others about me and extricate me from the dire straits into which I have fallen and been encircled. What else can the magical effect of these so-called "novel tactics" be?

In seeking world hegemony, the Soviet ruling clique mainly relies on its military strength. The deployment of offensive forces aimed at other countries has been the major means it employs for intimidation and political blackmail. Why should it now want to offer to reduce its military that is deployed and directed against West Europe? There has been much discussion among world nations about the intentions of the Soviet Union. The opinions can be boiled down to the following points:

1. In engaging itself in arms expansion and war preparations and trying to fulfill its expansionist ambitions, the Soviet Union has not only directly infringed upon the sovereignty of many countries, but also become an increasingly serious threat to peace and tranquility in vast areas of the world. [paragraph continues]

In some Western countries, the dissatisfaction in public opinion with the weakness and incompetence of their governments in the face of Soviet hegemonism has been gaining momentum, accompanied by a growing call to strengthen national defense and a regional joint defense against the Soviet expansionist offensive. Under such circumstances, the Soviet Union is "anxious to offset the damages already done to its image abroad, induce "ordinary voters in the West" to vote for those members of parliament who demand reductions in national defense budgets despite the Soviet military threats, rope in as its supporters politicians in the West who want "detente" with the Soviet Union at any cost, and "win" the "trust" of the Third World countries.

2. The tolerance of the people in the Soviet Union to the extremely heavy burden of military expenses and prohibitive costs of aggressive and expansionist activities is wearing thin, with more and more people becoming sceptical and full of misgivings. In posing as "a principal patron of detente," the Soviet rulers intend to worm their way into their people's confidence and make them believe that their rulers are for disarmament and peace while it is everyone else who is truly in the way of disarmament and peace, and that it is necessary to tighten their belts, put up with the heavy burden and even be ready to serve as cannon fodder.

3. The Soviet Union hopes to drive a "wedge" between the United States and its West European allies to upset the NATO plan to strengthen its nuclear defense. The Soviet Union is unable to match the United States and West Europe in economic might. If West European countries also take serious military measures to counter Soviet military threats, they may put the Soviet plan of world domination in jeopardy. Therefore, if the Soviet Union can only sow discord among NATO members and prevent NATO from taking concerted actions, it will be able to "further its armament superiority" and make itself a victor without really going to war. Any price paid for this will be negligible. Although the Soviet Union has lagged behind the West in certain categories of nuclear and conventional weapons, it has long overtaken the West in its number of conventional arms. In particular, it has established its strike superiority over the West in the number of troops deployed in Europe. It is now going to reduce by a small and insignificant number these troops that have constituted its superiority. Furthermore, it is merely a guarantee on a scrap of paper that the Soviet Union is "prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the western part of the Soviet Union" since there is no practical way of checking on this.

Many facts have already demonstrated whether or not the ruling clique of the Soviet Union is indulging in hegemonism and preparing for a new aggressive war. This has also been pointed out by the just voice of the international public. By saying a few empty words about "antihegemonism" and pulling a trivial 20,000 troops from East Europe where Soviet troops are densely deployed, the Soviet Union can convince nobody that the butcher has dropped his cleaver and become a Buddha or that the Soviet Union is no longer interested in hegemonism. Antihegemonism is a political stand with a specific definition and clear content. Antihegemonism means opposition to any one country trampling on any other country's sovereignty by political, economic and especially military means, occupying foreign territories, interfering in any other country's internal affairs, plundering others' wealth, threatening the security of other countries and world peace, intending to control, manipulate or dominate other countries or a certain region and even seeking domination over the whole world. If the Soviet authorities really want to oppose hegemonism, they must take concrete steps to show their sincerity. At present, they can at least do the following:

1. Immediately withdraw all of the Soviet occupation army from certain East European countries and Mongolia.

2. Immediately withdraw from certain African countries the Cuban mercenaries kept by the Soviet Union and let African countries themselves settle their internal disputes or disputes among themselves.

3. Immediately withdraw from certain Asian countries the Soviet so-called military "advisers," military "experts" and other military personnel under civilian cover engaged in subversion and seeking to control their host countries.
4. Stop supporting all the aggressive activities carried out by the Vietnamese regional hegemonists against other countries, take concrete actions to prevent the Vietnamese authorities from implementing their plans to annex foreign territories and establish a so-called "Indochinese federation," urge the Vietnamese authorities to immediately withdraw their army of aggression from Kampuchea and their occupation army from Laos and restore the sovereignty and independence of these two countries and bring peace back to the Indo-chinese region.
5. Halt all Soviet activities of military intimidation, intervention, subversion and other activities aimed at controlling foreign countries in any part of the world.
6. Stop arms expansion and war preparations and comprehensively disarm all offensive military forces in excess of the number needed for defensive purposes.

If the Soviet Union fails to do all these things, then in the words of the Soviet LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, "is it not true that such high-sounding words are worthless?"

Some historical lessons are still fresh in people's memory and can well be used for reference. Everyone knows that Hitler was an out-and-out hegemonist determined to lord over Europe. However, to cheat his opponents and lull their fighting will, he once exerted himself and dressed up as an ardent champion for peace. On the eve of his seizure of power, he told his followers: "I may be paying lip service to peace while pondering war at heart." In his first statement after assuming control of his country, he said he was determined to "join others in safeguarding and strengthening the peace that mankind so eagerly desired at the time." On many occasions after that he also declared his willingness to take part in "disarmament" negotiations, "abandon all offensive weapons" and even "disband" "all" his "troops." For different reasons, many people in Europe at that time accepted his pack of lies as true. For example, Britain's Chamberlain, at that time the prominent political figure and major advocate of the policy of appeasement, said after his first meeting with Hitler: "Although I could tell from Hitler's face that he was fierce and heartless, I think his words are still trustworthy once he undertakes a pledge." Statesmen like Chamberlain, who took subjective wishes and fantasies for reality, sat idly by and remained indifferent to (and some even helped Hitler) the expansion of the German army. So Hitler asked for a foot after being given an inch and became greedier in his expansionist ambitions. This finally led to the outbreak of a world war and an unprecedented catastrophe for Europe. Soviet efforts today in arms expansion and war preparation and strategic military deployment aimed at world domination have reached such proportions that they are seriously threatening world peace and the security of all countries. However, the Soviets are raising a hullabaloo about "peace" and "disarmament" and are even clamoring about "antihegemonism" just like a thief crying "stop thief." Such a situation really sets people thinking; it makes us ponder what the Soviet hegemonists are up to. It is advisable to review historical lessons and consider how to go beyond phenomena to view a question in its essence and avoid being taken in.

In the West many people are now saying that there is contention between the so-called "doves" and so-called "hawks" in the Soviet ruling clique, and that in the present stage the "doves" are in power. These people continue to pin their hopes for prolonging peace on the "doves" remaining in power. Nevertheless, there are other people who are more sober-minded. [paragraph continues]

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One British newspaper said: "There is such nonsense that 'doves' exist in the Kremlin headed by Mr Brezhnev, whose only or greatest hope for victory in the fight to secure succession to the highest office lies in the permission given by the West for the Soviet Union to maintain or strengthen its already immense military superiority." The same paper pointed out that, in fact, "Marshal Brezhnev is very good at preparing for war (he actually has started wars in some places) while glibly talking about peace." This has presented a vivid picture of today's "peace" offensive mounted by the Soviet Union.

Whether the Soviet Union is intent on hegemonism or aggressive wars is not determined by the personal likes or dislikes of any individual leader but by the set principles and policies of the ruling clique of today's Soviet Union. This clique has gone wild for a long time and has been going swiftly down the road of hegemonism. It is just like a train speedily rumbling in a dangerous direction, impossible to suddenly grind to a halt or make an abrupt about-face. The entire history of the struggle of the people of the world against hegemonism tells us that the hegemonists do not understand any talk about what is called human conscience and morality, because they can only understand the language of strength. Their hegemonist ambitions are in direct proportion to their strength, especially their military strength. They will not restrain themselves from their diplomatic or other activities keyed to aggression and expansion until telling blows are dealt to them and until their activities are kept in check. The Soviet hegemonists today have met with many difficulties and setbacks, yet this has not been enough to force them to make big changes, because the Soviet people in the final analysis are still in a powerless position.

Drawing on the experiences gained in their struggles against imperialism and hegemonism over the past long years, the Chinese people are well aware that one must not harbor any illusions about hegemonists. We can stop the aggression and expansion by the hegemonists and foil their plan to provide a new war only when we persist in hard work done in a down-to-earth manner. Although the Soviet hegemonists have started up all their propaganda machinery, harped on anti-China tunes and made the false countercharge that China is a "hegemonist" country, their libel has failed to add any color to their cause, nor has it been able to force the Chinese people to back down from their antihegemonist stand. So long as the hegemonists do not stop their acts of aggression and expansion, the Chinese people, together with all the countries and peoples in the world that are subjected to hegemonist aggression, suppression, intimidation, bullying or control, will carry the antihegemonist struggle through to the end.

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER INSPECTS TROOPS IN POLAND

OW100844 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 8 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec--Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy F. Ustinov recently inspected groups of Soviet troops stationed in northern Poland, according to a TASS report. The inspection took place after Ustinov participated in a conference of the Warsaw Pact member countries' national defense ministers at the head of the Soviet military delegation.

Ustinov familiarized himself with the combat and political training of the Soviet troops stationed there and watched their tactical exercises during the inspecting tour, the report said. He returned to Moscow on 7 December.

DPRK RETURNS REMAINS OF U.S. SOLDIER

OW131510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

["U.S. Soldier's Body Returned to U.S. Side"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, December 13 (XINHUA)--The body of a U.S. soldier was handed over to the U.S. yesterday at the 461st meeting of the secretaries of the Korean Military Armistice Commission held in Panmunjom.

According to KCNA reports, a number of U.S. armed personnel intruded in dense fog into a portion of Korea's northern territory in the demilitarized zone southwest of Mt. Taedok at around 11 hours on December 7. Following this a U.S. Army helicopter intruded over the above area at 15 hours 47 minutes that day. One of the intruders was killed and several others injured even though they had been warned to withdraw.

At the meeting, senior Colonel Choe Won-chol, secretary of the Korean-Chinese side, revealed the truth of the incident noting that it was a grave violation of the armistice agreement.

The U.S. side admitted its infiltration by armed personnel and a military helicopter into the northern portion of the demilitarized zone. It gave repeated assurances that it would take measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

KWP HOLDS PLENARY MEETINGS, ISSUES PRESS COMMUNIQUE

OW131356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, December 13 (XINHUA)--The 19th plenary session of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea closed here yesterday, according to the Korean paper YANG SINMUN. Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chaired the 3-day meeting.

The meeting discussed the national economic plan for 1980, the development of hydro-electric stations, and the convocation of the party's 6th congress. The meeting decided to hold the party's 6th congress in October, 1980 and worked out an agenda for the congress.

A press communique of the meeting said that the central task of the national economic plan for 1980 is to make greater progress by formalizing production in all departments and carrying out technical revolution. On the development of hydro-electric industry, it pointed out that while giving priority to the key projects, a mass movement should be encouraged to build more medium sized and small hydro-electric stations.

BEIJING RADIO LAUDS RESULTS OF OHIRA VISIT

OW131145 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Talk on current events: "A New Chapter in the History of Sino-Japanese Relations"]

[Summary] Japanese Prime Minister Ohira's recent official visit to China at the invitation of Premier Hua Guofeng has pushed Sino-Japanese friendly cooperation to a new stage and opened a new chapter in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. Although Prime Minister Ohira's visit was short, it was fruitful and highly successful. Some political and economic leaders as well as public opinion in Japan have highly evaluated Prime Minister Ohira's visit, maintaining that the visit launched a new era of Japanese-Chinese cooperation.

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"During Prime Minister Ohira's short stay in China, China and Japan signed agreements aimed at promoting exchanges in the cultural, educational and academic fields. The two countries also unanimously agreed that high-ranking Chinese and Japanese foreign affairs officials will conduct periodic consultations on Japanese Government low-interest yen loans to China and specific economic cooperation projects as well as on Japan's preferential tariff for China and other matters. It certainly was a good start since such fruitful results were achieved in this first economic cooperation between the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

Prime Minister Ohira on many occasions highly evaluated China's goal of realizing the four modernizations before the end of this century. He also indicated that Japan will actively cooperate and that, to implement this support, the Japanese Government has decided to extend long-term low-interest loans to China which will be repaid in 30 years at 3 percent interest and that the repayment can be extended for 10 more years. The loans will be used for six construction projects including ports, railways, hydro-electric power stations and others.

"To strengthen Sino-Japanese friendship and promote cultural and academic exchange between the two countries, the Japanese Government will, beginning next year, appropriate funds to help China train Japanese language specialists while continuing to encourage Japanese people to study Chinese. China and Japan also discussed cooperation in science and technology and agreed to negotiate next year on matters leading to an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation."

Japan's MAINICHI SHUNBUN and YOMIURI SHIMBUN have editorially acclaimed the talks between the Japanese and Chinese leaders, saying that the talks have been of great significance in laying a foundation for Japanese-Chinese economic cooperation in the 1980's. The chiefs of the international departments of Japan's Democratic Socialist Party and Komeito have issued statements welcoming the successes achieved in the talks between the Japanese and Chinese leaders. They maintain that friendly cooperation between Japan and China will contribute positively to peace and stability in Asia.

"The leaders of the two countries also exchanged opinions on an extensive range of international issues in a sincere and friendly atmosphere and increased their mutual understanding. Although both sides did not express fully identical views on certain issues, they unanimously held that it is imperative for the two countries to strengthen their friendly cooperation for the sake of peace and stability in their respective countries as well as in Asia and in the world.

"Sino-Japanese friendship has a long history. The aspirations for friendly cooperation in future generations are already deeprooted in the minds of the nearly 1.1 billion people of the two countries. In today's chaotic world it is particularly necessary for China and Japan to unite closely in order to maintain their own independence and security and maintain peace and stability in Asia and the world."

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ART CRITIC--Tokyo, 7 Dec--Yoko Matsuoka, a famous Japanese woman critic of art and literature, died of lung cancer here this morning, at the age of 63. Yoko Matsuoka, the late secretary general of the Japanese Committee of Afro-Asian Writers' Conference, was an old friend of the people in China, especially those of the cultural circles. She dedicated all her life to the work of introducing to Japanese readers the Chinese revolution and construction, enhancing friendship between the people of Japan and China, and promoting exchanges among Afro-Asian writers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 7 Dec 79 OW]

U.S. PAPER SAYS SRV DESTROYING KAMPUCHEANS

OW131322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--"Hanoi's aim is the systematic destruction of the Cambodian people" and the puppet regime of Heng Samrin is used as "a facade behind which Cambodians will perish, regardless of political affiliation or of no such affiliation at all," said a recent dispatch in the Baltimore SUN quoting U.S. intelligence.

It said, "The fighting since the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea last December in the harvest season has caused huge population shifts to the West, disrupting this year's planting. Another quarter-million Cambodians may flee into Thailand." Although Cambodians are starving and dying, the report said, "thousands of tons of food are piled up in the ports of Kompong Som and Phnom Penh. Vietnamese authorities and the Heng Samrin regime block distribution. Some relief supplies go to military forces and supporters of Heng Samrin". It went on to say: "In the Philippines, the U.S. Air Force had two C-5 transports ready to fly into Phnom Penh with cranes and trucks to expedite unloading of relief supplies. Phnom Penh landings were barred and the flights diverted to Singapore. Relief agencies say the cranes and trucks are to be moved to Cambodia on barges."

It noted that one of the latest devices of the Vietnamese Army for starving and killing Cambodians "is to scatter land mines in the ripening rice paddies". A compilation of refugee reports tells also of the Vietnamese soldiers "shooting Cambodians who venture into some of the paddies to try to harvest the rice."

According to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea report today, five families who had fled from areas under Vietnamese aggressors' control to the Kampuchean guerrilla areas on November 30, said that the Vietnamese had spread the lie that the relief supplies from international humanitarian agencies to Kampuchea were from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other "socialist countries". Nevertheless, they pointed out, the said relief supplies all bore marks of those agencies. They also exposed the fact that only a fraction of international relief supplies were distributed by the Vietnamese to the Kampucheans and this would be done only if the recipients agree to have their sons join the puppet self-defence forces or the Vietnamese army, or their daughters taken by the Vietnamese as concubines, the radio said.

THAI GENERAL URGES SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW132134 Beijing XINHUA in English 2112 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, December 13 (XINHUA)--Major General Prasong Soonsiri, deputy secretary-general of the National Security Council of Thailand, has declared that the United Nations must urge Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea as it has adopted the ASEAN draft resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country. In an interview with the chief editor of the Malaysian paper BIN PIN JIT PAO on December 7, which was published by the paper yesterday, Prasong said that being a U.N. member, Vietnam must abide by the U.S. resolution and the Soviet Union must also urge Vietnam to do so. Both of them must respect resolutions adopted by the United Nations.

He noted that in the face of the protracted guerrilla war waged by the Pol Pot forces, Vietnam is bogged down deeper and deeper in a quagmire today just as the U.S. forces were in South Vietnam in the past.

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Referring to the criticism of the policies of the Pol Pot administration, he said that the Pol Pot's policies are one thing and Vietnam's aggression is another. Only the Kampucheans have the right to decide whether they like Pol Pot or not, he said. He declared that no country should interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs and Vietnam has no right whatsoever to launch aggression against Kampuchea. Thailand opposes the aggression against a sovereign state by foreign forces, he stated.

He pointed out that the morale of the Heng Samrin troops is sinking with more and more soldiers deserting to the resistance forces. They are disappointed at the Vietnamese authorities which cannot bring them enough food, he said.

THAI DEFENSE MINISTER URGES PREPARATION FOR 'ANY EVENTUALITIES'

OW132136 Beijing XINHUA in English 2127 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 13 (XINHUA)--Thai Defense Minister Gen. Prem Tinasulanon said here this evening that "the Thai people must be ready, both mentally and physically, for any eventualities that may arise." Speaking to foreign correspondents about the Thai-Kampuchean border situation and Thai security, Minister Prem confirmed that "there have been numerous incidents of artillery and mortar shelling into the Thai territory, killing or wounding a number of Thais and Khmer refugees." There had been other incidents, including air space violations and foreign troops' invasions into the Thai territory, he added. He emphasized that Thailand would not allow foreign troops to enter its territory.

On the situation in Kampuchea, the minister said there were now 200,000 foreign troops in Kampuchea and the so-called Heng Samrin regime set up by foreign forces had made little progress in exercising effective and viable administration in that country. Since October, he noted, the foreign forces have launched attacks on the resistance forces in western Kampuchea, resulting in 50,000 Kampucheans fleeing into Thailand. The defense minister disclosed that in preparation for a major offensive, the bulk of the foreign forces had been moving westward and two or more divisions would probably be transferred from eastern Kampuchea to the west.

VODK ON DEMONSTRATIONS FOR SRV WITHDRAWAL

OW140802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean people in some part of the country held demonstrations recently, demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from their country, according to a broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

About 250 residents near the city of Siemreap demonstrated through downtown streets on November 25. They shouted slogans pressing the Vietnamese authorities to implement the U.N. General Assembly resolution, immediately withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny.

On the same day, people in some counties near Phnom Penh as well as some military and civilian personnel of the puppet regime distributed leaflets, urging the Vietnamese authorities to end their war of aggression designed to exterminate the Kampuchean nation, and implement the related U.N. General Assembly resolution and pull out their troops from Kampuchea immediately and totally. 350 people in the close vicinity of the city of Kompong Chhang demonstrated on November 22 in front of a command headquarters of the Vietnamese aggressor troops, calling for an end to the Vietnamese grabbing of the international relief supplies to the Kampuchean people.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS FRENCH SECRETARY OF RESEARCH

OW140800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met with French Secretary of State for Research Pierre Aigrain, and Mrs. Aigrain and their party in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

The two sides exchanged views on further strengthening cooperation and scientific and technical exchanges between China and France.

Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, was present for the occasion. Also present was French Ambassador to China Claude Chayet.

Mr. Pierre Aigrain and his party returned here yesterday after visiting Guilin, Guangzhou and Shanghai.

BELGIAN PARLIAMENT ENDORSES GOVERNMENT'S NUCLEAR STAND

OW131342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Brussels, December 12 (XINHUA)--The Belgian Parliament this afternoon endorsed the government position for the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in five West European countries, the Radio Belgium reported tonight.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, after consultations with various political parties, told the Parliament this afternoon that the government agrees to the modernization of NATO's medium-range nuclear weapons, provided that NATO will enter into negotiations without delay with the Warsaw Pact states and that it may change this decision anytime in the light of the progress of the talks. Therefore, he said, the government recommends that deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe be suspended in the next six months. Should the talks between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries make enough headway within this period, Belgium may reserve the right to revoke its acceptance of the missiles; otherwise, it will accept the positioning of the missiles on its soil.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Henri Simonet and Minister of Defence Desmarets explained this position at the NATO ministerial council meeting here this afternoon.

BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN MUSICIANS' DELEGATION--Beijing 11 Dec--A delegation of musicians from the Federal Republic of Germany led by Professor Richard Jakoby, chairman of the Musicians Council and president of the Hanover Conservatory, wound up its visit to China and left here for home by air this afternoon. The delegation, whose other four members were Professor Carl Dahlhaus, Professor Karl Heinz Kaemmerling, Dr. Wolfgang Seifert and Professor Uwe Roehl, arrived in Beijing on December 1 and was entertained at a banquet that evening given by Lin Mohan, vice-minister of culture. During their stay in China, the musicians visited Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 11 Dec 79 OW]

ACTIVITIES OF CZECH SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL DELEGATION

Meeting With Chen Muhua

OW131242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met here this morning with the Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation led by Antonin Mrazek, Czechoslovak chairman of the Sino-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Czechoslovak vice-minister of technical and investment development.

Yu Jianting, Chinese chairman of the Sino-Czechoslovak Joint Commission, was present on the occasion.

Signing of Cooperation Protocol

OW131244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--A protocol on the 21st session of the Sino-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed here this morning.

The protocol was signed by Yu Jianting, Chinese chairman of the Sino-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Chinese vice-minister of light industry, and Antonin Mrazek, Czechoslovak chairman of the joint commission and Czechoslovak vice-minister of technological and investment development.

POLAND REDUCES UNFAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE FOR 1979

OW120948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Warsaw, December 11 (XINHUA)--Poland has reduced its unfavorable balance in foreign trade from 3,100 million U.S. dollars in 1976 to 1,200 million dollars in 1979, or a cut of 61.3 per cent.

Its foreign trade increased by 3.4 times in the first eight years of the 1970s. In 1979, it totalled 33,000 million U.S. dollars. Imports of up-to-date equipment, technology, expensive fuel, raw materials and considerable quantities of grain have resulted in increasingly unfavourable balance in foreign trade. In the first six years of the seventies, its trade deficits totalled 8,600 million U.S. dollars.

Since late 1976, the Polish Government has made efforts to increase production and practice economy so as to reduce imports and expand exports.

BEIJING RADIO ON ALBANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU041800 Beijing in Albanian to Albania 2000 GMT 30 Nov 79 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, Jonus Mersini, Albanian ambassador to China and his wife gave a reception on the evening of 29 November. Invited to the reception were PRC Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Haifeng and others.

OFFICIALS IN TABRIZ SUPPORT SHARI'AT-MADARI

OM131908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, December 13 (XINHUA)--100 clergymen and 500 public figures of Tabriz, capital city of Iran's East Azerbaijan, demanded yesterday that all appointments to government administrative offices in the region be confirmed by Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari and their qualifications approved by him. This was contained in an eight-point resolution passed by them and sent to the three-member government team now investigating the recent disturbances in that city, according to the Tehran TIMES today quoting a Tabriz report.

Another point underlines the parts of the new Constitution which Shari'at-Madari thinks must be amended. The clergymen and public figures also demanded that those who have caused disturbances in the city and generated differences and division among the people be ousted and replaced by qualified people. They condemned the recent taking-over of the city's radio and television and demanded punishment to the instigators and the release of the arrested.

ZAIRIAN PAPER SAYS USSR EXTENDING INFLUENCE IN GULF

OM131650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, December 13 (XINHUA)--"Moscow is trying to extend its influence into the Arabian Gulf," says a commentary published in the Zairian paper ELIMA today. Entitled "The USSR and the Arabian Gulf," the commentary states "having lost Egypt, Sudan and Somalia as allies, it (the Soviet Union) is pushing into the Arabian Gulf from Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen." For a long time, the commentary continues, the close relations between Moscow and Aden have worried leaders of many countries on the Arabian Peninsula. It adds, "these leaders remain united in their common fear concerning Soviet designs towards this oil-rich region."

MOZAMBIQUE CLAIMS RHODESIAN ATTACKS REPULSED BY MPLA

OM131405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Maputo, December 12 (XINHUA)--The Mozambican People's Liberation Army has repulsed several attacks by Rhodesian troops since late November, the general staff of the army declared in a communique here today. The communique said that on November 25, the People's Liberation Army counter-attacked Rhodesian cavalry soldiers who intruded into Missorize District, Manica Province. The liberation armymen killed several enemy troops and seized a quantity of ammunition and seven horses.

On December 2, Rhodesian troops attacked a tobacco plantation at Zonue of the same province, raided a refugee camp at Chibabava District on December 7 and intruded into Chizene of Espungabera District the following day. Pounded by the Mozambique Armed Forces, they suffered heavy losses and fled helter-skelter, leaving behind large numbers of guns.

The statement said Rhodesia's attacks were aimed to weaken the Mozambican people's support for the just struggle of the Zimbabwean people and wreck its economies, but the People's Liberation Army is determined to foil this enemy attempt and safeguard the territorial integrity of the country.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

RHODESIANS DEMAND LIFTING BAN ON PATRIOTIC FRONT

OW131904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--Thousands of Zimbabwean people braved a pouring rain in downtown Salisbury today to demonstrate for the lifting of the ban against Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, according to a report from Salisbury.

Speaking to the demonstrators, Cephas Msipa, internal representative of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), said, "We have nothing against the (British) governor but we would like to draw his attention to a number of things--he has not said anything about the release of our followers and the lifting of the ban on the Patriotic Front."

The demonstration did not last long because police ordered Msipa to disperse the crowd.

The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front was jointly formed by ZAPU and ZANU (the Zimbabwe African National Union) in October 1976. Both parties were declared "illegal" in September 1962 and August 1964 respectively by the racist Rhodesian regime.

XINHUA NOTES TOLBERT'S ROLE IN TALKS ON RHODESIA

OW131902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] London, December 13 (XINHUA)--Liberian President William Tolbert was believed to have played a role of mediation in order to break the deadlock in the London Conference on Rhodesia, which is now in its last stage.

During his three-day visit here, which ends today, he met Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington as well as the Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. He told a press conference here yesterday afternoon that as current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, he felt it was his duty to make suggestions to the parties at the conference. He expressed satisfaction with what had been achieved at the London conference. He also made it clear that "under no circumstances will Africa settle for anything less than genuine majority rule in Zimbabwe," and that "we shall also pursue, unremittingly, the goal of majority rule in Namibia and the elimination of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. Indeed with persistency and consistency we will continue the struggle until the whole of our continent is entirely free from racial discrimination, oppression and exploitation," he added.

He regarded it the responsibility of the British Government to have all forces in Zimbabwe treated equally and to enable all those to participate in the elections to have fair chance so that the people of Zimbabwe will have the right to choose their own future.

Referring to the ceasefire talks, he considered that as there are delicate matters which are so tremendously important to the people of Zimbabwe, a little more discussion would be necessary. It is his hope, he said, that the talks be continued in the same spirit of accommodation and flexibility so that agreement would be reached and genuine independence would come to Zimbabwe.

His talks with the British Government leaders also touched upon bilateral relations. His contacts with the business circles here were mainly aimed at encouraging British investment in his country and imports from it.

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I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

SOMALI LEADER RECEIVES WU XUEQIAN-LED DELEGATION

OW131316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Mogadishu, December 13 (XINHUA)--Secretary General of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) and President of Somali Mohamed Siad Barre received this morning the Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation led by Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee. The president had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese guests.

On Dec. 12, Somali Vice-President and Assistant General Secretary of the SRSP Ismail Ali Abokar received the Chinese delegation in his office. During its stay here, the Chinese delegation held talks with leaders of the SRSP Central Committee to exchange views on internal and external issues of common concern. Experiences were exchanged on trade union, youth and woman work. The Chinese delegation left Mogadishu for Tanzania today after a one-week friendly visit to Somalia.

SHANGHAI'S PENG CHONG FETES VISITING DJIBOUTI PRESIDENT

OW131658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, December 13 (XINHUA)--A banquet was given here this evening in honour of visiting Djibouti President Hadji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, his wife Madame Aicha Bogore and their party by the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Proposing a toast, President Gouled expressed his belief that the Chinese people would uphold their convictions and win victory in their struggle, despite all the difficulties ahead. "Like the Chinese people, the Djibouti people have stood up and accepted the challenge of underdevelopment. They have waged a struggle for economic and cultural independence over the past two and a half years. Our people are confident in victory," he said. He proposed a toast to the constant development of friendship between Djibouti and China.

The banquet was attended by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Presiding over the banquet, Peng Chong, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, expressed his belief that President Gouled's current visit would have a far-reaching influence on the friendship and cooperation between China and Djibouti. Others present at the banquet were Luo Ping, wife of Chairman Peng Chong, Zhao Xingzhi, vice-chairman of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Song Richang and Feng Depei, vice-chairmen of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

On their arrival in Shanghai by special flight from Nanjing this afternoon, President Gouled and the other Djibouti guests were greeted by Chairman Peng Chong and other local officials. The guests visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition.

On leaving Nanjing, the distinguished Djibouti guests were seen off at the airport by Xu Jiatun, chairman of the Jiangsu provincial revolutionary committee. In Nanjing this morning, President Gouled and Mme. Aicha Bogore visited the Meiyuan Xincun (Meiyuan New Village), a revolutionary site where the late Premier Zhou Enlai worked during the war of resistance against Japan. They also inspected a soap factory in the city.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

J 1

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS TO XINHUA ON FOREIGN POLICY

OW131411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] San Salvador, December 12 (XINHUA)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Hector Dada told XINHUA here today that his country "will develop relations with all peoples of the world irrespective of the political ideologies of their governments".

He said that the new government will pursue an active and Third World policy. He expressed his government's readiness to join the non-aligned movement and the activities of the "Group of 77".

The recent visits by members of the ruling junta of El Salvador to some Central American and Caribbean countries were aimed at promoting relations with these countries, he added.

Dada stressed that there should be social justice in the world to enable the poor countries to share more fairly in the distribution of wealth. He pointed out that El Salvador recognizes the Palestinian people's right to found their own state and denounces Israel's occupation of Arab territories.

Referring to El Salvador's recent severance of diplomatic relations with South Africa, the foreign minister noted that his government would fight against colonialism throughout the world.

VICE PREMIER BO YIBO RECEIVES CANADIAN TEACHERS

OW121220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo today received Mr. and Mrs. Youssef Battat who are returning to Canada shortly after a year of teaching in China.

Vice-Premier Bo thanked Mr. Battat for his role in preparing the establishment of a systems engineering section to train technicians at Shanghai Machinery School and praised the couple for their earnest teaching work. Mrs. Battat has been teaching English.

Liu Hekong, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building which invited the Battats, was also present at today's reception.

XINHUA REPORTS DEATH OF ZHANG GUOTAO

OW060855 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1254 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec--According to news from Toronto, Zhang Guotao [1728 0948 3614] died of illness at a sanatorium in Toronto, Canada, on 3 December at the age of 82.

BRIEFS

FISHERY EXPERT FOR MEXICO--Beijing, Dec 13--Xiao Peng, director general of the State Bureau of Aquatic Products, and his party left here yesterday for Mexico to attend an international symposium on fishing techniques at the invitation of the Mexican Department of Fisheries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW]

I. 14 Dec 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

L 1

AFP: YUETAN POSTER WANTS GUARANTEES FOR FREE EXPRESSION

OW131235 Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Dec 13 (AFP)--A three-paged small character poster today appeared on the new wall in Moon Altar (Yuetan) Park implicitly calling for legal guarantees of free expression for intellectuals. Using the pseudonym China April 5, the poster's author asked: What can be done so that the intellectuals can express themselves freely within the legal system?

China April 5, whose signature was frequently seen at the Xidan Street Democracy Wall now banned by the municipal authorities, said that China was going through the third free thinking movement in its history with some difficulty but that conditions were nevertheless better now than in 1919 and 1942. Observers have already noted in the official press such a comparison between the present period and progressive intellectual movements of pre-communist China.

Meanwhile, a petitioner who came to Beijing to demand justice today spread out on the ground an unusually long big character poster which started by asking why is it that the more revolutionary you are, the more you are accused of crimes, and the more you become a petitioner. The petitioner also asked: Why are we persecuted when we persist in telling the truth? He listed in detail all the persecutions he had suffered since 1966 when he was accused of being a rightist and anti-party, two very frequent accusations during the Cultural Revolution.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ROLE OF PUBLIC SECURITY PERSONNEL

HK130447 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Dong Fengya: "Rats Are Busy When the Cat Is Lazy"]

[Text] This paper has published a reader's letter "calling for the raising of cats." The letter described an unprecedented scourge of rats in Heze Prefecture. They swaggered about in groups of threes' and fours' and dashed wildly about in broad daylight, and even seriously gnawed sleeping children who were left unattended. It also said that the reason for this serious infestation of rats is because the poison used to kill the rats had also killed off their natural enemy the cat. However, the reproduction of cats is not as high as that of rats. So the cats are almost all gone but the rats have continued to multiply and increase. Therefore, the reader "hopes that cat-raising will be developed quickly."

After reading this letter, I recalled another cry of the people: "Rats are busy when the cat is lazy and it will be a disaster for the people." This is about the scourge of rats in society. The "cat" indicates our organ of dictatorship and its members and the "rats" indicate counterrevolutionaries and other criminals. This naturally is a figurative analogy used by the people who feel that the relationship between the two is most appropriate. The organ of dictatorship set up by the people and the organization of the proletarian ranks, like the raising of cats, are also aimed at exterminating rats and protecting their immediate interests from being gnawed by rats. Whether our organ of dictatorship and its members are able to serve the people wholeheartedly primarily depends on whether or not they are able to "discharge their duties as cats," **diligently** catch rats and truly become the "natural enemy" of "those evildoers who are afraid of the light."

The reason for the serious scourge of rats in some parts of society is neither because "the cats are almost gone" nor "the rats have kept on multiplying and increasing" but because some of these "cats" are lazy. These "lazy cats" are overcautious toward the troublemaking "rats." They do not arrest those who should be arrested, punish those who should be punished or choose a punishment that fits the seriousness of the crime. Before the lazy cat, the rats are not only "busy," but they have become vicious. Did not people like the "two Xiong brothers" in Hangzhou adopted the posture of "swaggering about in groups of threes and fours and dashing wildly about in broad daylight"? Some criminals actually dared to bang on the desk and directly challenge the organ of dictatorship while the "cat" looked on impotently. This is simply like the story of the rats making fun of the cat. No wonder people have grumbled about our organ of dictatorship and asked: Where is the prestige of "a single cat who can put down a thousand rats"?

Regardless of whether the "cat" is black or white, most of them were formerly very good at catching rats. It was because of this that Lin Biao and the "gang of four"--those rat demons--carried out class retaliation and unbridled persecution and destruction. Was it not because "control has been brought on us" that Jiang Qing clamored for "smashing the public security organs, procuratorial departments and people's courts"? Lin Biao and the "gang of four" also put cat skins on some rats, and not only protected the rats but also set them on cats and people. Now the rat demons have been overthrown and it should be time to give full play to the prestige of "a single cat putting down a thousand rats." However, some people still have lingering fear. Why is this so? Some people are still unable to pull themselves together as a result of the cudgelling from Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Some are hesitant because they do not completely understand the new tasks and methods in the new situation. Some have been muddled up by the complicated and confusing theory of "human rights" and "freedom." Some are overcautious for fear of again hurting people. There are possibly other reasons as well.

People are hoping that the lazy cats will bestir themselves. We can see the sentiments of the people from their warm praises heaped on the cats after the execution of the "two Xiong brothers" in Hangzhou. Our cats must never listen to such nonsense as human rights spoken by people who are habitually fond of rats. Although they may be talking about human rights, they are actually defending the rights of the rats and letting them bite off people's ears. Is this not the greatest infringement on genuine human rights? We must try to guarantee an intimate knowledge and correct mastery of the law, the drawing of demarcation lines between what constitutes an offense and what is not an offense. The distinguishing between human beings and rats and preventing harm to people.

NATIONAL PEASANTS' EDUCATION CONFERENCE ENDS

Vice Minister of Education Report

OW121552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tianjin, December 12 (XINHUA)--Large numbers of agronomists, technicians and production brigade leaders must be trained and the general level of education in the rural areas raised rapidly for the oncoming modernization of agriculture. This is the theme of a report delivered by Zang Boping, vice-minister of education, at the national peasants' education conference held here from November 28 to December 12.

Modernization meant that machinery and electricity would gradually replace manpower and draught animals and farming would be done more scientifically and more farm work would be specialized. These factors pointed up the necessity for raising the educational standard of the peasants. He deplored the slow pace of the expansion of education in the rural areas. While illiteracy had been eliminated among 120 million able-bodied peasants over the past three decades, 30 per cent still could not read or write.

Emphasis in the current educational programme was to ensure that the peasants reached the level of primary school graduates and in the coming 20 years, reached the level of agricultural secondary technical school graduates.

Illiteracy had actually increased during the Cultural Revolution. At present, about 120 million young people under age 45 were illiterate.

Another reason for the problem, he said, was that many rural areas were still not covered by a five-year primary school education programme. This was a question of funds. The vice-minister promised to add appropriations. However, because of the country's financial difficulties, the sum could not be big and must be used with great prudence for training teachers, teaching material and other purposes.

Peasant night classes which publicize party policy and state affairs in future could also disseminate knowledge of agricultural science and technology, he suggested.

XINHUA Report

OW130514 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1251 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tianjin, 12 Dec--The second national peasants' education conference was held in Tianjin from 28 November to 12 December. It summed up experience in peasants' education in the past 30 years since the founding of new China and put forward the peasants' education tasks for years to come. A large number of illiterates has been eliminated in the rural areas over the past 3 decades. The number of illiterate young adults among the peasants has dropped from over 80 percent during the early period after liberation to 30 percent at present. Illiteracy has been eliminated among 126.8 million able-bodied peasants throughout the country, thus bringing about a noticeable change culturally in the rural areas.

The peasants' education was ravaged seriously during the Great Cultural Revolution. As a result of the interference and sabotage of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," spare-time educational organs in the rural areas were abolished and spare-time education suspended. Consequently, illiteracy once again appeared in the rural areas. However, peasants' education has been restored and developed since the downfall of the "gang of four." A total of 20 million peasants engaged in spare-time study last winter and spring.

This conference has put forth a target of struggle in the next 20 years to popularize secondary school education in the rural areas throughout the country in order to turn peasants into laborers who are equipped with various types of specialized knowledge at a certain technical level.

At present, efforts should be made to effectively eliminate illiteracy among children, young adults and cadres in the rural areas and to disseminate agroscientific knowledge. Special efforts should be exerted to eliminate illiteracy among rural women and peasants as well as herdsmen in the national minority areas in the border regions. In the drive to eliminate illiteracy, it is essential to combine learning how to read with study of scientific and technical knowledge for farming in order to cope with the needs in the oncoming modernization of agriculture.

The conference also noted that peasants' education should be carried out in various forms based on local conditions, with emphasis on running rural primary and secondary schools well. At the same time, steps should be taken to sponsor more forums on agricultural science and set up more schools to train teachers with agricultural and animal husbandry techniques. Peasants' educational training centers should be set up at the grassroots levels in the rural areas throughout the country to form a peasants' educational network.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CCPCC APPROVAL OF COUNTY EDUCATION WORK

HK120411 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 79 p 1, 4 HK

[XINHUA report: "CCP Central Committee Approves and Circulates Education Work Experience of Taojiang County, Hunan Province"]

[Text] Changsha, 4 Dec--Recently, the party Central Committee circulated a report on the "conditions of the development of education in the rural areas" issued by the party committee of Taojiang County, Hunan Province. The party Central Committee demanded that, with the development of industrial and agricultural production, party and government leading organs in various places work out specific plans, strengthen leadership and actively develop education in accordance with the local economic and cultural conditions. To implement the spirit of the instructions of the party Central Committee and popularize the experience of this county, the Ministry of Education and the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held an on-the-spot experience exchange meeting in Taojiang County. The meeting lasted for 9 days and ended on 28 November.

In its instructions, the central authorities affirmed the education work experience of Taojiang County and stressed the importance of education. It pointed out: To smoothly realize the four modernizations, party and government leading organs at all levels should assign education to an important position. They should truly do a good job in establishing widespread primary education and grasp it as a matter of great importance. The structure of various schools should be gradually readjusted and the quality of education should be raised to promote a new development of education in the urban and rural areas.

Through study and discussion, the participating comrades deepened their understanding of the instructions issued by the central authorities. They unanimously held that the instructions had explicitly stressed the important role of education in the socialist four modernizations and pointed out the direction and way to develop education in the rural areas.

The participating comrades listened to reports on the experience of Taojiang County. The county's three main experiences to develop education in the rural areas are:

First, it is necessary to correctly realize the position and role of education in agricultural modernization, party committees at all levels should grasp education as a matter of primary importance.

In the beginning, many leading cadres in Taojiang County did not have a clear understanding of the matter whether we should do a good job of developing education in the rural areas while expanding agriculture. Some incorrectly thought that the "problem confronting us now is not the problem of the lack of education on the part of peasants, but the problem of the lack of crops yield;" some held that "production can be developed without education, culture and science" and others maintained that education work should be the business of education departments and the party committees could not spare it time. However, a large number of facts showed them that grasping education should not be avoided. A responsible commune member in the county worked in a production team to gain experiences. He incorrectly thought that the yield of paddy rice could be raised by applying more nitrogen fertilizer. He spread a hundred jin of ammonium bicarbonate on each mu of late paddy field without using phosphate and potash fertilizer. As result, rice seedlings grew abundantly. However, when insect plague became severe, it was "too late" to save the seedlings despite the fact that money was spent on pesticide and on applying 10 jin of farm chemicals to every mu of paddy field. The county party committee used this example to educate all the people that we will not be able to do a good job in farming by simply relying on blind work and without understanding science and technology. While grasping agriculture, we should do a good job in education work.

Second, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of "walking on two legs," and arouse the enthusiasm of the state and the masses to run schools.

We will encounter many problems while developing education in the rural areas. A shortage of available funds was the first problem that Taojiang County encountered. Due to the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," education funds allotted by the state were insufficient. The state still does not have enough money. However, agricultural production needs reserve labor force with scientific and cultural knowledge. From their own personal experience, the masses realized their urgent need to attend school. What was to be done? Only by adhering to the principle of "walking on two legs," namely schools should be run by the state and masses can this problem be solved. The county party committee warmly supported the masses' enthusiasm. As a result, a new situation has arisen in education work throughout the county.

The fact that the masses run schools does lay a certain burden on them. However, to reverse their cultural position, the masses are willing to live frugally and spend some money on the education of their children. In the meantime, many communes and production brigades have done their utmost to avoid adversely affecting yearly distribution while running schools. Funds for new schools are generally drawn from the collective accumulations. For instance, Shiqiaoba production brigade of Shuangjiang commune spent 8,100 man-days and 18,000 yuan or so on building schoolhouses with a floor space of 1,100 square meters. Every member of this production brigade only contributed a little more than 4 yuan and 1.5 man-days for the project. To lighten the masses' burden, this production brigade encouraged the school to pursue a work-study program and earned 10,280 yuan in 4 years or so. The students were gradually exempted from 7,600 yuan of expenses during the past 7 school terms.

Third, while exerting the main effort on 5-year primary education, it is necessary to simultaneously grasp general education, spare-time education and preschool education.

There were different opinions in Taojiang County with regard to the policy of simultaneously grasping the "three kinds of education." Some comrades maintained that since we had not done a good job in general education, how could we simultaneously grasp the "three kinds of education"? To clarify the problem, a general survey of culture was conducted throughout the county. The results of the survey were: Among the county's population, only 10.2 percent had attained the senior middle school level, 24.7 percent the junior middle school level and 46.6 percent the primary school level. In addition, there were a great many illiterates and semi-illiterates. Such state of affairs was far from meeting the demands of agricultural modernization. If no efforts were made to raise their scientific and cultural levels, agricultural modernization would be merely empty talk. Another opinion asked: Should education be geared to the needs of all students or a small number? Since the smashing of the "gang of four," a better result has been gained in the education work of Taojiang County. The county has provided colleges and universities in which more than 1,100 new students are enrolled. However, some comrades took a one-sided approach to this achievement. They incorrectly limited the task of education to training a small number of top students and sending them to schools at higher levels. They paid no attention to the quality of the vast majority of students who would return to the rural areas to take part in agricultural production. Judging from the present state and future development of education work in our country, for a fairly long period, only a small number of middle-school graduates will be able to continue their study in universities. The majority will take up new posts in industrial and agricultural production. Many will return to the countryside. Their scientific and cultural levels have a direct bearing on the speed and quality of modernization. If we fail to gear education to the needs of all students and raise their moral, cultural and physical levels, we will not be able to provide the four modernizations with qualified reserve labor force. After reaching a common understanding, people in Taojiang have succeeded in firmly pursuing the policy of simultaneously grasping the "three kinds of education" and promoting education in the rural areas in an all-round way.

All comrades warmly praised the experience of Taojiang. They said that after the meeting, they would conscientiously implement and translate into reality the instructions of the central authorities and further learn and popularize the experience of Taojiang. They felt that this would change the cultural backwardness in the rural areas of our country and accelerate the development of education in the rural areas.

Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of Hunan Provincial CCP Committee; Dong Zhiwen, secretary of Hunan Provincial CCP Committee; Zhang Chengxian, and Liu Xuechu, vice ministers of education; and others attended and spoke at the meeting.

More than 400 people attended the meeting, including responsible comrades in charge of educational departments, in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and comrades from Hunan.

RENMIN RIBAO SPOKESMAN EXPLAINS READERS' LETTERS COLUMN

OW140810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY expects to handle more than half a million letters from readers this year, including a large number of articles containing criticisms and suggestions, said a spokesman for the letters department of the paper in an interview with XINHUA today.

Since the beginning of this year, the paper has received an average of 2,000 letters a day. In addition, it has accepted a daily average of around 60 petitions or complaints from visitors.

The spokesman noted that the paper had received 300,000 letters less this year than last because, he added, many wrongly charged cases had been corrected in recent years and people's democratic rights were better guaranteed. Meanwhile, the ratio of those letters on socialist modernization and on how to strengthen socialist legality to ensure its steady progress has increased markedly. Topics range from demands to set right wrongs dating back to the Cultural Revolution to criticisms of bureaucracy and privilege seeking by some cadres. There are also proposals for restoring the Communist Party's fine traditions and those concerning industry, agriculture and other economic work.

Some letters oppose anarchism or call attention to violations of law or discipline by those who have ulterior motives to create confusion in production, work and society at large. Sometimes, the paper receives letters along with samples of low-quality soap, cloth, wrist watches and radio sets. They ask for their complaints to be passed on to factories.

The paper will shortly publish a group of stories, including a letter from Liang Jiale at the Tianjin power-supply equipment repair factory and a joint investigation report written by reporters of the Tianjin DAILY and the PEOPLE'S DAILY on how the authorities in Tianjin have improved their work in response to the solicited opinions of the masses.

Liang Jiale in his letter listed problems existing in the city's catering service, water supply, traffic, housing and environmental hygiene, and how they had hindered the people's work for modernization. The letter was then printed in the Tianjin DAILY, and this drew much response from readers.

This and other similar letters prompted the municipal Communist Party committee to issue a circular on the need to solve problems expressed in people's criticisms. The circular urged leading bodies to study the criticisms and reasonable demands that concerned their departments and adopt measures to solve urgent ones that could be solved, and to give open replies with detailed explanations for those problems which it was not possible to solve for the time being.

The "letters from readers" column which had been abolished during the Cultural Revolution was restored in September 1977. A commentary pointed out that it had been a tradition of the Communist Party to take letters from the masses seriously, for they were an expression of trust in the party.

The volume of letters soared from 1,500 a month to above 40,000 in June last year. A total of 800,000 letters were handled in 1978. The letters became the most avidly read section of the paper, and a full page of letters to the paper appears once a week. The newspaper now has a special staff to handle letters and receive complaints. They often investigate criticism, and where they find them valid they support the writers.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE

HK120317 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Continue Doing Well in Farmland Capital Construction"]

[Text] Continuing to do well in farmland capital construction will be the major work for the rural areas in the coming winter and spring. The party Central Committee and the State Council held a meeting this summer in which it laid down definite regulations and arrangements on the principles, policies, responsibilities and measures for farmland capital construction. In order to do a better job of farmland capital construction, the various areas must go all out, suit measures to local conditions, stress substantial results, act according to capabilities and unify and take into consideration all-round developments in agriculture along with other undertakings in rural construction. In accordance with the spirit of the conference, various areas have grasped the realities, summarized experiences and formulated programs to further develop farmland capital construction. Seizing on the opportune time before the coming of autumn, provinces such as Jiangsu, Hunan, Jilin and Jiangxi set the stage for farmland capital construction. Since winter, the work of farmland capital construction has successively been launched in many areas. We must follow the principle of carrying our measures according to local conditions to launch in the coming winter and spring a new upsurge of farmland capital construction which can be generally accepted by the masses and can really increase production.

Taking the country as a whole, there is a disequilibrium in development. Some areas act slowly while others take no action. There are many reasons, but the problem of understanding is a major one. In view of the fact that agriculture must be modernized, some hold that capital construction in agriculture need not be done or need only be carried out on a much smaller scale. Some think that carrying out farmland capital construction conflicts with "rehabilitation" and feel that they should pause for a moment. Others faced problems when they energetically worked for farmland capital construction several years ago. Without having properly summarized their experiences and lessons, they feel that it is better to do a little work rather than a lot and better to do none than a little. Still others find the present emphasis on a reasonable distribution of burdens, equivalent exchange, respect for the self-management rights of communes and brigades and mobilizing and organizing the masses to go to work very troublesome and are reluctant to work very hard. These are all manifestations of an inadequate understanding of the significance and arduousness of farmland capital construction.

The purpose of capital construction in agriculture is to build farmland that gives high and stable yields. This is the necessary preconditions and the basis for achieving agricultural modernization. We can see from many typical investigations that as long as we proceed from the realities of the localities and carry out overall planning, those units which have undertaken construction in a scientific manner have undergone great changes in their production conditions and increased production. However, even in places where farmland capital construction has a certain basis, it still will not work if we do not continue to put in time and energy to create favorable conditions for realizing mechanization, electrification and building garden-style farmland in agriculture.

Farmland capital construction is even more indispensable in developing forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries and building bases for diversification.

[paragraph continues]

In light of the current problems related to the planning of agricultural districts and river basins, we must take an overall view of the various rural undertakings, make arrangements in an all-round way and avoid concentrating only on one thing and putting undue emphasis on one trade alone while pushing other professions aside.

Several years ago, due to the sabotage of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some areas suffered from longstanding political instability and were not able to pay close attention to their work or carry out projects related to farmland capital construction. As a result, the situation of agricultural backwardness remained unchanged for a long period of time. These areas must exert greater efforts to finish the projects that are due to be completed. In setting up and carrying out construction, some areas do not work according to natural and economic laws but engage in formalism and blind commandism so that an excessive labor force is used and production in other areas is affected. Some areas do not talk about the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit but equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. We must seriously correct this tendency and learn from it. We must overcome these shortcomings and errors so that we can do a better job of farmland capital construction.

In the "views on certain questions of rural work in the coming winter and spring," the Central Committee clearly proposed that we must launch a new upsurge in farmland capital construction during the coming winter and spring. The key to doing a good job in this work lies in strengthening leadership. The various levels must plan in an all-round way with a long term objective in mind, further summarize experiences, unify understanding and make concerted efforts in promoting work. Cadres must go to the grassroots level and the forefront, grasp and implement planning, organizational leadership and investigation and research, link the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline occupations in an all-round way with overall rural construction and adopt a scientific attitude as the guideline for farmland capital construction. During the 3 years of readjustment, the focal point of farmland capital construction will be the completion of those projects not yet finished, the manufacture of complete sets of equipment and improvements in reinforcement so that unfinished projects will have what they need and thus fully bring into play their beneficial results. In the newly-established construction projects, we must do a good job of prospecting, planning and designing and strictly follow the procedures for farmland capital construction in doing the job. We must strengthen construction management in order to guarantee quality and insure safety. We must also pay close attention to protecting and utilizing natural resources. In areas where biological measures can be carried out, we must vigorously popularize land improvement by biological measures and afforestation so that our ability to resist floods and drought will be strengthened. We must resolutely put an end to such erroneous practices as destroying forests and grasslands to open up uncultivated land, blindly enclosing tideland for cultivation, destroying mountain forests, damaging water and soil conservation and undermining the ecological balance.

To insure the realization of farmland capital construction in the coming winter and spring, party committees of all levels and the government must help the communes and brigades arrange the labor force in a scientific way. At the moment, the problem is not an insufficient labor force but reasonable allocation and overall consideration. Under the premise of insuring production in agriculture, sideline occupations and all-round development in the same year and in accordance with the requirements of farmland capital construction, it is necessary to concentrate a definite force in order to complete a definite mission within a definite time. [paragraph continues]

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Relying upon their own effort, it is not an unreasonable burden for the communes and brigades to carry out certain projects that are of benefit to them. It is labor accumulation necessary for expanded reproduction. Moreover, the masses will energetically give their support. We must guide the commune members to correctly understand and handle the relationships between long term and immediate interests and between collective and individual interests. To further promote farmland capital construction on the basis of insuring its quality and quantity, we must practice the system of job responsibility and institute rewards and punishments in dealing with commune members who participate in capital construction.

RENMIN RIBAO ON USING BANK LOANS IN CONSTRUCTION

07121952 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0754 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 12 December editorial: "Actively Try the Method of Investing in Capital Construction With Loans"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec--The gradual change in capital construction investments coming in the form of state appropriations to loans extended by construction banks has been an important reform in economic work. To actively try the method of investing in capital construction with loans is of great significance for strengthening economic accounting, raising investment efficiency and setting up the system of economic responsibility.

For 30 years our country practiced the method whereby the state appropriated funds free of charge for construction units to carry out capital construction projects. Indeed, this method played a positive role in concentrating financial resources in developing industrial and agricultural production in the early years after the country's founding. However, along with the development of the national economy, the scale and the number of capital construction projects have become larger and larger and this method has developed more and more drawbacks. Affected by the "mass together" thinking, some localities, departments and units have failed to pay attention to careful calculation and strict budgeting and economic efficiency in using the state's appropriations. In trying to get more construction projects and investments, some localities and departments have extended the scale of their capital construction front, with the result that the pace of construction has slowed, costs have risen, construction time has lengthened and there has been much waste. All of this is related to the method of appropriating funds for investment in capital construction free of charge. Dropping this method in favor of the method whereby construction banks extend loans will combine the efficiency of capital construction projects with the economic responsibility and profits of the units in charge of the construction and will prompt them to carefully consider construction plans and pay attention to saving funds and achieving greater efficiency. As an example, the special loans extended by construction banks to export industrial plants, which were actually loans for capital construction projects, achieved fairly good investments in capital construction with bank loans as can be seen in eight projects that were recently completed in Shanghai, Jilin and Henan.

Changing the investment method for capital construction from state appropriations to bank loans will require a period of readjustment in all fields. Naturally, various problems will arise during the trial period. But what is important is that it is necessary to adopt a positive attitude to effectively solve the various problems and at the same time conscientiously do good political-ideological work and achieve unity in understanding this method.

Some people regard practicing this method as looking for trouble, because it has three conditions attached to it--paying back interest on loans, assuming economic responsibility and having the "boss" around. This view is not correct. Loans are different from state appropriations and need to be paid back with interest. To some units which are used to freely asking for and using state funds without bearing any economic responsibility for investment losses, this method will indeed bring some "troubles." But in view of the party's and state's interests, what is wrong with these three conditions? In doing work, we should be completely responsible to the people, country and party. How can those who are engaged in economic work not assume economic responsibility and accept supervision of the "boss?" To strictly enforce the system of economic responsibility and pay attention to economic results is a requirement in building the four modernizations.

In popularizing the method of investing in capital construction with bank loans, it is also necessary to solve some practical problems. We should give economic encouragement and sufficient material support to units that receive loans. In mapping out capital construction plans for the next few years, planning departments must view construction projects to which loans have been approved as important as key engineering projects and insure sufficient materials, equipment and laborers for them so that the pace of their construction can meet the schedule. Profits earned by enterprises after they are completed and put into production and their depreciation funds may be kept by the enterprises to repay loans in accordance with regulations. Enterprises that have saved investment funds during their construction or are capable of repaying capital and interests ahead of time because of good management may retain the funds during the period stipulated in the contract and use them to develop production and the workers' welfare. Units that have faithfully fulfilled loan contracts should be given appropriate economic benefits while those that have failed to do so and caused economic losses should assume economic responsibility.

In implementing this method, construction banks bear a heavy responsibility. They not only can play the role of an effective assistant of the state in managing and supervising construction funds and renewing and changing the terms of loans but also can keenly reflect problems existing in capital construction. It is necessary to do a good job in approving and supervising loans for capital construction projects, to pay attention to efficiency and to help construction units discover problems and solve them. At the same time, it is also necessary to take active steps to organize and utilize capital construction funds and effectively manage and use them. Leading cadres of construction banks at all levels must diligently study economic work, be familiar with both construction processes and laws of production, raise their leadership ability and professional standard, and strive to become an expert and do a successful job.

Implementation of this method involves many fields. It not only is an important reform in the management system of capital construction but also will play a due role in promoting reform in planning, financial, material supply, price and revenue management systems. Departments concerned should actively support the work of construction banks, and it is necessary to respect their powers. No departments, units or individuals are allowed to force construction banks to offer loans to construction projects which do not meet the requirements. Of course, construction banks should listen to the opinions of all sides and, working with them, strive to do a better job in capital construction.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL CALLS FOR RELIABLE STATISTICS

OW090536 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0602 GMT 7 Dec 79 OW

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 7 December editorial: "Statistics Must Be Truthful"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec--Statistics must be truthful and reliable. This is a minimum requirement in socialist economic construction. If we fail to proceed from the actual conditions and fail to act according to objective laws, it is absolutely impossible to realize the four modernizations. And to understand the actual conditions, study the objective laws and formulate plans for national economic development, it is necessary first of all to have truthful statistics as the basis.

To achieve truthfulness and reliability in statistics, we must raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation and revive and carry forward the party's fine work style of seeking truth from facts. At present, we must firmly grasp two things, namely, to solve problems in thinking and understanding and to guarantee their solution by organizational improvement.

Statistics must be truth based on facts and reflect things as they really are and must not be falsified. These words have been stressed repeatedly, and we cannot say that they have produced no results. However, there are still many problems. For example, take some recent cases to "achieve" the growth rate set by plans, some places and units have included products not up to standard in output and output value. Some places, departments and units, for their own immediate narrow interests, have made false reports on certain goods in stock. Why have these things happened? The reasons are many. One important one is that in some places, departments and units, individual responsible persons, disregarding facts, want you to reflect that "the situation is excellent," and you cannot report the bad news but have to do everything possible to report fulfilment and overfulfilment of plans; or they want you to reflect "great achievements in increasing production and practicing economy," and you have to report that all economic and technical indicators have reached and surpassed the highest past records; or they want you to achieve "a per ~~mu~~ grain output of over 1,000 jin," and you have to report more than the actual output or less than the actual acreage. Otherwise, you are not serving politics.

The most fundamental principle of statistical work is to reflect things as they really are, whether they are more or less, good or not so good or bad. Only thus can leading organs at all levels understand the real situation and formulate plans and determine on guiding principles correctly on the basis of the real situation. If we practice pragmatism and demand statistical reports that ignore the facts simply to meet some political needs, we are not serving politics but are deceiving the leadership and the people. The practice of falsifying statistics at will with political needs as "justification" is incompatible with the character of the proletariat and socialism.

The party's leadership over statistical work is not meant to interfere with how statisticians make their reports but to support and encourage them to be accurate in their figures and prepare truthful reports according to the statistical system and methods set by the state and to guarantee that statisticians have the right to wage uncompromising struggles against all acts of deception and falsification. Only thus can the statistical departments be the eyes and ears and "staff officers" of the leadership at all levels.

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As far as the vast numbers of statisticians are concerned, they must insist that in doing statistical work they are responsible only to facts. To be responsible to facts means to be responsible to the party and to the people. In quite a few places and departments, the leadership has adhered to this basic principle. But there are individual leaders who feel that "failure to prepare statistical reports according to my opinion means failure to obey the party committee's leadership." In fact, this is not upholding the party's leadership, but hurting it.

At present, the number of statisticians in the specialized departments and grassroots enterprises is equivalent to only one-half of what it was before the Great Cultural Revolution, while the number of industrial enterprises has more than doubled, from 160,000 before the Great Cultural Revolution to 350,000 now. Not only are there fewer people doing statistical work, but many of them have a rather low professional level. To solve this problem, the State Council recently ruled that it is necessary to build a strong statistical system step by step. All specialized departments, particularly grassroots units, must make serious efforts to strengthen their statistical force. It is necessary to guarantee that the statisticians spend five-sixths of their time on statistical work. We should conscientiously implement these rules and organizationally guarantee the truthfulness and reliability of statistics.

Statistical departments at all levels must adopt effective measures, work seriously and responsibly without the slightest negligence and strive to make their statistics accurate. It is necessary to strengthen studies in statistical science, constantly improve the statistical system and methods and raise the statisticians' political and professional standards. It is necessary to conscientiously do a good job in building up statistical work at the grassroots level and, in connection with the consolidation of enterprise management, establish and improve systems of calculation and measurement, quality examination, original records and accounting so that statistics can be established on a reliable basis.

Old China was a semicolonial and semifeudal society, extremely backward economically and lacked a statistical tradition. As a result, many people did not understand or recognize the importance of statistics and were not accustomed to and good at using statistics as a tool. Since nationwide liberation, we have established and developed socialist statistical work and made very great achievements. However, we have also encountered interference of all kinds, especially the interference and sabotage of statistical work by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" which was extremely serious.

In the past 3 years statistical work has been revived and strengthened, but progress has not been fast. The importance of statistical work is far from being understood by all people. Some people are unable or unwilling to read statistical reports and charts, do not analyze and do not use statistics. Some people are interested in statistics, but their attention is on whether the statistics meet their "taste." Some people think of the statistical departments only when they need the figures. Ordinarily they never discuss, check or support statistical work and, seeing the many difficulties faced by statistical work in manpower and financial and material resources, do nothing to solve them. Although these few kinds of people are small in number, the losses they cause to statistical work cannot be ignored.

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We loudly appeal to the public that in conducting study and education on the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and in the course of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, we should widely spread Lenin's idea that social and economic statistics is one of the most effective weapons for understanding society and that socialism must have all-round calculations and supervision, widely disseminate Comrade Mao Zedong's idea of "no investigation, no right to speak" and that it is necessary to "have a good idea of how things stand," and widely disseminate the idea of proceeding from the actual situation in everything, seeking truth from facts, integrating theory with practice, and reject all boasting, lying, exaggeration and empty talk. So long as we all have a unified and correct understanding of statistics and take effective actions, then the truthfulness of statistics will be upheld and statistical work surely will make greater contributions to socialist modernization.

FOUR PROVINCES OVERFULFILL ANNUAL GRAIN PURCHASE PLANS

OW140843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 14 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA)--Four principal grain producing provinces, Jiangsu, Shandong, Henan and Heilongjiang, have overfulfilled their collection and purchase plans for grain for 1979. By December 5, Jiangsu Province had sent 5,215,000 tons to state grain stores, a 13 percent increase compared with the same period last year. Collective grain reserves of the communes, feed grain as well as food grain also increased. Shandong and Henan, traditional grain-deficient provinces which had become self-sufficient in grain in the early 70s, delivered 3,238,000 tons and 2,700,000 tons respectively to the state this year. The amount of grain delivered and sold to the state in Henan Province increased 36.2 percent over last year. Heilongjiang Province has delivered and sold 4,430,000 tons of grain to the state.

BA YI RADIO CHAMPIONS RIGHT TO PUT UP WALLPOSTERS

OW110225 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1300 GMT 10 Dec 79 OW

[Summary] "Putting up wallposters and frank airing of views are basic matters of principle for developing democracy and emancipating the people's minds. The discussion of these matters is of utmost importance to our efforts to eliminate the pernicious influence of erroneous lines and to completely smash the outmoded, factional and fascist conventions and habits of the gang of four."

If the people are not allowed to put up wallposters and freely air their views, we cannot accomplish the four modernizations and build a powerful socialist state. The people should not be punished even if they air incorrect views, because they do it out of sincerity, which is a virtue of the Chinese nation. For years, there have been people who have become rich and prosperous by telling lies, so much so that Chinese people have come to conclude that it is safe to be a hypocrite and that it is dangerous to be an honest man. What a pity.

"Now the people are saying that when Comrade Deng Xiaoping newly resumed his office, he supported the people's democratic rights, saying 'let the people speak. It does not matter if they speak incorrectly.' Now he has deprived the people of this right and tries to seal the people's mouths in a high-handed manner." The people being unable to speak the truth in public, the future of the state is in danger, for the gang of four may take advantage of this and stage a comeback. By that time, China will again be shrouded by dark clouds overhead.

ANHUI AIR DEFENSE CONFERENCE EMPHASIZES PLANNING

OW130546 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] A meeting of representatives of advanced units and individuals in building Anhui's people's air defense was held in Hefei from 6 to 10 December. Attending were 38 representatives of advanced units and some 100 representatives of advanced individuals from the province's people's air defense front. The meeting was the first of its kind since Anhui started to buildup its people's air defense. Present at the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district and the Hefei Municipal Garrison District. The people's air defense leading group of the Nanjing PLA units dispatched comrades to the meeting and sent greetings.

At the meeting Comrade Yu Guangmao, commander of the Anhui Military District and deputy leader of the provincial people's air defense leading group, delivered a work report entitled "Strengthen People's Air Defense Building, Get Prepared for War Against Aggression and Strive To Accomplish the People's Air Defense Building Tasks That the Party Central Committee Has Assigned to Our Province."

He said: Since the beginning of this year, our province's people's air defense work has started to shift its emphasis to overall planning, giving prominence to major tasks, integrating peacetime with wartime defense and placing quality before everything. The situation in general is good. Based on the guidelines of the directives of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, we have made a timely adjustment and consolidation of the people's air defense in the province's 10 major cities and also strengthened the leadership in this respect. On the basis of consolidation, we have strengthened and recruited the people's air defense offices at both the provincial and municipal levels. This year's people's air defense construction projects have been completed in a comparatively satisfactory manner, thanks to the close attention of the party committees at various levels and the common efforts exerted by the cadres and masses of the people's air defense departments and the construction units. The new projects completed are generally better than those executed in previous years. Simultaneously with effectively building people's air defense construction projects and striving to improve the project quality, we have also scored marked achievements in all other work related to people's air defense.

Comrade Yu Guangmao emphatically pointed out in his report: It is necessary to seriously improve the quality of construction projects; do a good job in combining peacetime with wartime air defense and integrating offensive with defensive measures; pay attention to the building of people's air defense offices; strengthen the management of these offices; tap potential and develop scientific research in a big way; and build the people's air defense with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Yang Weiping, secretary of the provincial party committee and leader of the provincial people's air defense leading group, delivered a summary speech. During the meeting, the representatives conscientiously summed up their work and exchanged experiences. Wan Li and Zhao Shouyi, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, joined the representatives in a trip to inspect the people's air defense works built in Hefei Municipality with the emphasis of combining peacetime and wartime defense.

HUAIBEI COURT SENTENCES, EXECUTES CRIMINALS

OW071325 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 79 OW

[Summary] According to a report from the Huaibei municipal broadcasting station, the chief culprit (Sheng Xinliang) of a robbery and murder case was sentenced to death by the Huaibei Municipal People's Court on 26 November and was executed on 27 November immediately after his death sentence was announced at a public meeting. His accomplice (Zhu Xin) was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

"Chief culprit (Sheng Xinliang) sneaked into Kaifeng City and was arrested on the afternoon of 15 April 1979. Accomplice (Zhu Xin) surrendered to the Huaibei Municipal Public Security Bureau on the afternoon of 14 April. While standing trial at the Huaibei Municipal People's Court, both criminals confessed the crimes."

FUJIAN CCP CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WINTER FARMWORK

HK090812 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 6 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Fujian Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on 5 December, which called on the province to get a good grasp of winter cultivation and farmland capital construction and to lay the foundation for winning a bumper harvest next year. Ma Xingyuan and Xu Ya, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, respectively presided and spoke at the conference. The meeting made the following arrangements for winter farmwork:

1. Correctly implement the principles of simultaneously developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and sideline occupations and the principles of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development. It is necessary to take full advantage of the province's superior natural conditions to do a good job of production on the existing farmland and also advance on the mountains and the sea to promote diversification. "We must grasp grain production very tightly, and cannot relax it in the slightest. The experiences of the past 3 years show that grain production and diversification depend on and stimulate each other. So long as suitable arrangements are made for them, all-round development can be stimulated. We cannot set the one against the other." Currently the province must do a good job of winter sowing and fulfill the sowing plans for wheat and barley. Places where progress is slow, especially those places where the late rice harvest was poor, must strive to catch up. It is also necessary to do well in sowing industrial crops such as rapeseed and tobacco.
2. The cultivation and collection of manure must be grasped as an important content of winter farmwork. The province must do well in cultivating green manure and in manure collection work.
3. It is necessary to rapidly whip up an upsurge of farmland capital construction and improve the agricultural production conditions in the province. It is necessary that the cadres and peasants fully understand the importance of this work. "We must regard marching on the mountains and the sea and building diversification bases, such as those for forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, industrial crops and so on as an important content of farmland capital construction."

The conference pointed out: "Judging by past experience, sending work teams into the basic levels to investigate, study and help with work is a good method which we must continue to do. We must fully mobilize the activism of the basic level cadres, especially production team cadres, and vigorously commend and give material rewards to brigade and production team cadres, especially production team leaders who have been successful in increasing production and income. It is necessary to do a good job of ideological work, set up production responsibility systems, decide on rational labor remuneration and insure that those who labor more receive more [words indistinct]. We must overcome the phenomenon of the scattering of the labor force." It is also necessary to do well in yearend distribution work.

JIANGSU ISSUES CIRCULAR ON YEAREND DISTRIBUTION

OW111443 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently issued a circular on doing a conscientious and good job of implementing the yearend distribution for this year's rural communes.

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[The following are the guiding principles:]

1. In conducting yearend distribution this year, it is essential to persist in implementing the guidelines of the central authorities' two agricultural documents, properly handle the relationship between the state, collective and individual interests, educate the rural cadres and commune members to actively fulfill their obligations to the state, and urge the leading organs at all levels and the relevant departments to pay close attention to letting peasants increase their incomes if possible.
2. It is essential to persist in doing organizational and distribution work in accordance with the principle of seeking truth from facts, and decide income, spending, reserves and distribution in a practical way.
3. The ratio between reserves and (?distribution) must be properly decided. Collective reserves should be decided in accordance with the provisions of the central authorities' documents. The increase in this year's net income should be generally distributed to commune members and the remaining portion be used for collective reserves.
4. It is essential to strictly limit fundraising by the communes and production brigades and teams themselves. Funds for building small-scale chemical fertilizer plants and water conservancy projects should be raised in accordance with the relevant provisions of the provincial revolutionary committee.
5. Grain procurement quotas should be resolutely decided in accordance with the policy of fixing quotas for producing, purchasing and marketing.
6. It is essential to do a good, practical job in the distribution of grain within production teams and to distribute good grain in accordance with the principle of "to each according to his work."
7. It is essential to persist in realizing the system of responsibility in deciding rewards and subsidies. The rewards and subsidies should be paid in accordance with the original plans. The subsidies and bonuses for the cadres of production brigades and teams should be decided in accordance with the provincial CCP committee's No 16 document for this year.
8. Attention should be paid to carrying out well the distribution work for commune members, who are peasants as well as workers. Generally this is done in accordance with this year's original income distribution plans.
9. It is essential to properly handle the question of overdrafts and debts and avoid the creation of new overdrafts if possible.
10. The party and revolutionary committees at all levels should effectively strengthen leadership of the work of yearend distribution and conscientiously examine the implementation of policies. They should not only respect the production teams' right to decide their own affairs but also resolutely give correct guidance so as to carry out this year's yearend distribution still better.

JIANGXI GROUPS HOLD FORUMS ON STRENGTHENING LEGAL SYSTEM

PLA Garrison Unit

HK120335 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 10 Dec 79 HK

[Text] A certain PLA garrison unit stationed in Jiangxi recently held a forum on strengthening the socialist legal system. The cadres and fighters unanimously held: The PLA must bravely step forward to resolutely struggle against criminals.

The cadres and fighters participating in the forum studied the relevant resolutions of the 12th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee concerning strengthening the socialist legal system. The participants are extremely indignant at the small number of people in society who commit illegal acts such as willfully pursuing extreme individualist democracy, throwing away centralism, refusing to go to work but establishing ties everywhere instead, creating rumors and disturbances and putting up slanderous big-character posters. They resolutely supported the correct suggestions proposed by the NPC Standing Committee concerning the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee's adoption of proper measures to solve the problem of the Xidan Wall in Beijing. The comrades said: We will certainly forbid the existence of such democracy which will sabotage the stability and unity of people of the whole country. Allowing the existence of democracy for this small number of people will deprive the people of the whole country of their democracy, and giving liberty to this small number of people will harm the liberty of all the people. To consolidate stability and unity and insure the smooth implementation of the four modernizations, we must adopt resolute and effective measures for dealing with the small number of people.

At the forum, the participants also pointed out: The Constitution, laws and decrees laid down at the Fifth NPC Congress represent the will and desire of the people of the whole country. We must use the law as our weapon to deal resolute blows at all criminal sabotage activities, protect social order and maintain order in work and production.

The cadres and fighters said: Stressing the implementation of the four modernizations does not mean that class struggle has disappeared. The class struggle in our country at the present stage is reflected in some people's attempts to sabotage stability, unity and the four modernizations. We must certainly not take this lightly.

The participants pledged: The PIA is the pillar of the proletarian dictatorship. Protecting the socialist legal system and guaranteeing the people's safety and property are the unshirkable duties of every revolutionary armyman. We must cooperate with the public security cadres and policemen to shoulder the heavy responsibility of protecting social order. As soon as we discover any criminals or troublemakers, we should be bold to step forward and resolutely struggle against them and bravely fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

CYL Committee

HK111338 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 10 Dec 79 HK

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 December, the Jiangxi Provincial CYL Committee held a forum of some provincial and municipal new Long March shock workers, CYL cadres and youth representatives from all circles to discuss the important significance of strengthening the socialist legal system and correcting urban social order.

The comrades participating at the meeting unanimously held in their speeches: To energetically strengthen ideological education among young people and resolutely protect the political situation of stability and unity are very urgent and important tasks facing the CYL organizations at all levels.

At the forum, the participants first affirmed that the main current has been good: Since the gang of four were smashed and under the correct guidance of the party Central Committee's correct line, young people have energetically, boldly and enthusiastically aimed high. They have borne the overall situation in mind and dedicated themselves to the four modernizations. A great number of advanced collectives and figures have come to the fore. However, we must also see that the factors which adversely affect the political situation of stability and unity still exist.

There has been an increase of criminal cases recently in some cities, with a great number of the criminals being young people. There are also a small number of young people who have been blindly attracted by so-called Western democracy, liberty and human rights. They have doubted and wavered in the four basic principles and pursued extreme democracy, anarchism and bourgeois factionalism. Some have been instigated and taken advantage of by bad people and have thus created disturbances under various pretexts. Although they are few in number, their influence is extremely bad. If we do not promptly educate or guide them, the political situation of stability and unity will certainly be affected and the smooth carrying out of the four modernizations interrupted. In their speeches, the comrades resolutely supported the resolutions on strengthening the socialist legal system approved by the Fifth NPC Standing Committee and the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee's notice on solving the problem of Xidan Wall. At the same time, they unanimously held that these are very prompt and essential measures for stabilizing social order, protecting stability and unity and defending the four modernizations, they are in line with the interests of people of the whole country and are the wishes of young people.

The CYL cadres participating at the meeting pointed out in their speeches: Young people constitute a force in society which cannot be neglected. If we provide them with the proper guidance, they will become a new vital force in the four modernizations. If we are negligent in providing them with education and guidance, some will be easily affected by various erroneous ideological trends and do things which will jeopardize the revolutionary cause and adversely affect stability and unity. We must bring the role of the CYL organizations into full play, be good assistants of the party and properly carry out ideological education for young people.

In their speeches, all participants held: We must educate young people to fully understand that the four modernizations are the current biggest political problem. Insuring that the four modernizations are carried out smoothly is where the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country and young people lie. If we cannot promote the four modernizations, we will not be able to solve all the social problems including those concerning the personal interests of young people. We must proceed from this overall situation, guide all trades, enterprises and young people of all fronts to love and know their professions well, concentrate all their energies, intelligence and wisdom on the four modernizations and devote their youth to the four modernizations.

We must now extensively and deeply carry out education in democratic centralism and the socialist legal system among young people so they will be able to know, understand and observe the laws. The comrades participating at the forum unanimously pledged: We must cherish the political situation of stability and unity as we cherish our eyes. We must not say or do anything which will do harm to stability and unity and we must resolutely struggle against all speeches and actions which sabotage stability and unity and disrupt social order. We must energetically assist the public security organs and judicial departments in dealing blows at all criminal activities and be pioneers in protecting social order, models in observing law and discipline and promoters of stability and unity.

JIANGXI WOMEN'S FEDERATION FORUM ON SOCIAL ORDER

HK111319 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 10 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "At the forum held on the morning of 6 December by the provincial women's federation on strengthening the socialist legal system and rectifying urban social order, some provincial and municipal advanced female standard bearers and female workers unanimously pledged to resolutely support the resolutions on strengthening the socialist legal system approved by the 12th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. They also pledged to enthusiastically make contributions to further developing stability and unity and facilitating the carrying out of the four modernizations."

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The comrades participating at the forum spoke of their personal experiences and how stability and unity are desired by all people. "The resolutions of the 12th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on strengthening the socialist legal system fully manifest the wills and wishes of the people of the whole country and are important measures for developing an excellent situation of stability and unity." They said: During the days when Lin Biao and the gang of four ran wild, the legal system was trampled upon and no peace existed in society. We must not forget this lesson in blood.

We now have an environment of stability and unity to carry out the four modernizations. This environment has been obtained by means of the struggle of the people. We must cherish this excellent situation of stability and unity and certainly not allow anyone to interrupt or sabotage it. "Many advanced female standard bearers and female workers said: Women constitute an important force in the four modernizations and are making new contributions on the new Long March. However, a small number of people have currently been trying to sabotage the excellent situation and disrupt social order with the result that many women have suffered a lot. We urgently demand that social order be rapidly rectified to protect the interests of the masses, especially of women, and to enable people to wholeheartedly dedicate themselves to the four modernizations.

"At the forum, people were roused to proletarian indignation about the small number of people in society who instigate people to make troubles, create disturbances, establish factionalist ties and put up slanderous big-character posters under the pretext of bringing democracy into play. They pointed out: While people of the whole country are wholeheartedly embarking on the four modernizations, a small number desire to create trouble. Once they get a chance, they will stir up trouble, confuse people's minds and sabotage the four modernizations. If we test this with the criterion of truth, we can see that this democracy that is wanted by a small number of people is meant to deprive the people of the whole country of their democracy, and that the liberty that is wanted by this small number of people is meant to disrupt proletarian discipline. This must certainly be forbidden. The participants unanimously held: the NPC Standing Committee's suggestions about handling the Beijing Xidan Wall were completely correct and timely and we must resolutely deal blows at and severely handle the small number of people who commit illegal acts."

JIANGXI RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES LIBERALIZATION

HK100414 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 79 HK

[JIANGXI RIBAO Article by (Xin Wenping): "Bringing Democracy Into Play Certainly Does Not Mean Pursuing Liberalization"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, socialist democracy has been constantly expanded and brought into play in the wake of the progress of the four modernizations. To democratize politics, it is necessary to continue to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, clear away the interference of autocracy, bureaucratism, and feudalism, the mentality of special privilege and the patriarchal work style, reform and perfect the socialist political system, and make democracy systematized and legalized. At the same time, we must be vigilant against certain persons having the signboard of "democracy" to pursue bourgeois liberalization, sabotage stability and unity and oppose the party's four basic principles.

Certain unhealthy signs have appeared in a very small number of places and units in our province. Their main expressions are as follows:

Some people separate democracy from dictatorship, set the one against the other and pursue supra-class democracy. As a state system, democracy is always linked to dictatorship.

Our dictatorship of the proletariat is a unity of democracy for the people and dictatorship over the enemies. Without democracy for the people, we cannot effectively hit at the enemies and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Unless we resolutely suppress the sabotage activities of all kinds of antisocialist elements, we cannot do well in insuring socialist democracy and socialist construction. However, people who pursue bourgeois liberalization do not view things this way. In their view, if democracy is put into effect dictatorship cannot be exercised, and if dictatorship is exercised there can be no democracy. They then proceed to complain and call for redress of the sentence passed on the counterrevolutionary Wei Jingsheng. Not long ago, the wall around the Nanchang Workers' Cultural Palace was used by certain people to sabotage social law and order and interfere with the progress of the four modernizations. The Nanchang Municipal Revolutionary Committee adopted the necessary measures to deal with this. These people greatly resented these measures. Even with regard to purging those backbone factional elements of the gang of four who caused great confusion in Jiangxi, they felt as though they had lost their parents, gave vent to their unhappiness over the party's investigation work and even acted like a fox mourning for a hare, wept tears of sadness and put on a fierce look of demanding reversal of verdicts. What stand do they actually take, and of which class are they the spokesmen? Is this not very clear?

Democracy possesses class nature. There is no such thing as abstract supra-class democracy. How can we insure democracy for the people unless we adopt decisive measures to deal with this antidemocratic and antisocial behavior and unless we exercise dictatorship over Wei Jingsheng and his ilk?

Some people separate democracy from centralism, set the one against the other, and pursue anarchism. From the point of view of organizational principle, democracy is linked with centralism. Our democratic centralism is a unity of democracy and centralism. However, people who pursue bourgeois liberalization only want democracy, not centralism. Hence, the centralized and unified leadership of the party and government does not exist so far as they are concerned. They continue to enthusiastically go around establishing ties, pursuing nonorganizational activities, and kicking aside the party and government to create revolution. Nor does the prestige of leaders who carry out the people's will exist so far as they are concerned. They reckon they can arbitrarily slander, attack, abuse and vilify the leaders at all levels. They pay no attention to policies and decrees which express the people's will, not to mention normal order in work, production and society. Is it allowable to go on in this way? How can we unite and lead the masses to pursue the four modernizations unless we uphold the prestige of the party committees and government at all levels, uphold the prestige of leaders who execute the people's will, and uphold the authority of policies and decrees which express the people's will. Will not socialist democracy turn into empty words?

Some people separate freedom from discipline and set the one against the other. They only want freedom, not discipline; they only want rights without duty and pursue extreme individualism. People who pursue bourgeois liberalization only think of themselves. They want freedom, but they do not want to be restricted by discipline; in their view, the more rights they have the better, but this does not involve the slightest duty. For instance, they only want freedom of speech for themselves, without observing the discipline and duty of not slandering others and not fabricating rumors to deceive the masses. They only want the freedom of assembly for themselves, without observing the duty and discipline of not disturbing order in the people's work, production and daily life. They only want the right to be paid wages or gain bonuses from society, without observing discipline, obeying work assignments, or going to work. They just loaf around and fail to shoulder their proper duties towards society. They proceed from the interests of individuals or small cliques, and quarrel over this and that. If they fail to reach their aim, they stir up trouble and call this by the fine-sounding name of "struggling for the truth." The sole result of acting in this fashion is the sabotage of socialist democracy.

What merits attention is that the antidemocratic behavior which has appeared among a few people bears deep marks of factionalism. Factionalism emerged and swelled when socialist democracy was gravely trampled on by Lin Biao and the gang of four. People who go in for factionalism are only concerned about factional private interests and could not care less about the will and interests of the great majority. With factionalism, there can be no socialist democracy. Factionalism only protects the enemy and pursues antidemocratic behavior such as causing disturbances in society.

After the gang of four were smashed, the party Central Committee decided to expand and bring into play socialist democracy. As a result of expanding and bringing into play socialist democracy, society will be stable and factionalism will be stamped out. Persons who stubbornly cling to factionalism will obviously not be happy about this, nor will they give up their efforts. They take over the slogan "bring democracy into play" to pursue bourgeois liberalization, thus counteracting the flood tide of socialist democracy. We can then see the following strange phenomena: Those people who stubbornly cling to factionalism wave the signboard of democracy while complaining and calling for redress for and openly reversing verdicts on backbone factional elements of the gang of four who have been purged; they pursue so-called extensive democracy and use big-character posters to slander, attack and abuse the party committees at all levels and their principal leaders; they hatch secret plots, go around establishing ties everywhere, carry out nonorganizational activities, and scheme and support troublemaking.

Factionalism was originally a main current of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Why is it now associated with the rightist trend of pursuing bourgeois liberalization? There is nothing strange about this. Factionalism and bourgeois liberalization are both the consequences of the serious sabotage carried out by Lin Biao and the gang of four. They are one and the same on the issue of opposing socialist democracy. Hence, while resolutely curbing bourgeois liberalization, we must resolutely curb and stamp out factionalism.

The problem of the great majority of those who pursue bourgeois liberalization and factionalism is a problem of understanding. Some comrades who were very deeply poisoned by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four have not yet eliminated the pernicious influence of anarchism and factionalism. There are also some comrades, especially some young comrades, who cannot distinguish between socialist democracy and bourgeois liberalization, because they have been affected by various erroneous trends, while in addition we failed in the past to carry out sufficient correct propaganda on democracy. Thus they are easily hoodwinked and deceived, and follow those persons who pursue bourgeois liberalization in causing uproar. In view of this situation, while currently continuing to bring socialist democracy into play, we must pay attention to teaching the cadres and masses to correctly understand and handle the relations between democracy and dictatorship, democracy and centralism, and freedom and discipline. We must step up education for comrades infected by bourgeois liberalization and factionalism, provide guidance for them, and liberate them from the poison of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

We cannot go beyond certain economic conditions in demanding the execution of democratic rights. The demands of some comrades are reasonable from the point of view of the individual but not from that of the whole, and they not should forcibly seek solution of such problems. Some demands are reasonable from both points of view, but the conditions are not ripe for meeting them; forcible solution of such problems should not be sought either. Take for instance the question of labor and employment. How can this be solved all at once, unless we develop production and promote the national economy. If people create an uproar because this problem cannot be solved for a time, far from helping to solve the problem it will actually delay its solution.

Among those people who pursue bourgeois liberalization and cling to factionalism, there are a very small number who deliberately cause trouble, create disturbances, and sabotage social stability and the four modernizations. There are also a very few who are the remnants of the factional network of the gang of four. The direction of their spearhead, the aims they strive for and the methods they adopt are precisely the same as the stuff of the gang of four. We must take legal sanctions against their illegal behavior. Those who violate law and discipline and sabotage stability and unity and the four modernizations because of a fit of factionalism must also be subject to party discipline and state law. There will be no return to the lawless situation of the tyranny of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Anyone who dares to despise party discipline and state law will be swept away by the rolling waves of social development. The masses will certainly not allow socialist democracy to be trampled on by a very small number of people.

BAI RUBING ATTENDS SHANDONG PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

SK131235 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 12 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a DAZHONG RIBAO report, a provincial urban public security conference was held from 5 to 8 December in Jinan. Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, and Gao Keqing, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, attended and addressed the conference.

Participating comrades discussed and analyzed the current situation of urban public security in light of the realities in various places. They were unanimous in the view that this year the public security situation in our province has been good on the whole and there has been a drop in the incidence of crimes, both general and major, compared with the corresponding period of last year. The political situation is marked by stability and unity. The situation is even better in rural areas.

However, they said, nowadays the social situation is chaotic and unbridled criminal activities have occurred in some places in our province, particularly in cities such as Jinan and Qingdao. There have also been instances such as robbery, fights with weapons between groups of people, stabbings, rapes and murders. This has badly affected the normal social order and has evoked strong dissatisfaction among the vast numbers of cadres and masses. They have strongly urged the government to support the good, suppress the evil, help the people and rid them of the scourge. They have requested that the masses be promptly mobilized to deal relentless blows at criminal activities and to bring about a good social order in urban areas as soon as possible.

The conference pointed out: The present task of consolidating urban public security is to strengthen the socialist legal system and bring about a good social order so as to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and to insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations. It is necessary to carry out the principle of combining education with punishment--educate the majority while isolating and dealing blows to the small handful of people. Murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists and other criminals seriously disturbing social order, especially criminal ringleaders and abettors, should be punished according to the law. However, in dealing with those who have committed minor crimes, particularly youths and juveniles, we should adopt the method of patiently educating, transforming and saving them. To this end, we should provide a favorable environment and conditions for their education and transformation.

The conference pointed out: In consolidating social order, it is necessary to do a good job in education on the legal system. In this regard we should make clear the significance, principle and policy of consolidating urban social order, unify the people's thinking and understanding and mobilize the masses to wage a resolute struggle against criminals. The roles of the party and CYL organizations in this education should be brought into full play. Factories should do their best in educating the staff members and workers, and schools in educating the students. Neighborhood units and similar organizations should do well in the administration of residential households. Government offices should make every effort to educate the cadres and their children and other dependents. Among the cadres and masses, particularly the youths and juveniles, this education should be conducted in conjunction with the consolidation of urban social order to make them abide by discipline and laws, oppose anarchism and ultra-individualism and overcome bourgeois factionalism.

The conference stressed: It is imperative to act in strict accord with the party policies and the state law. Steady, accurate and relentless blows should be dealt to those committing criminal acts with emphasis on accuracy. Arrests should be made and sentences pronounced on the basis of facts and in accordance with the law.

The conference pointed out: The PLA should carry forward its glorious tradition. In accordance with the unified planning of the local party committee, it should actively help consolidate urban social order and do good work among the masses in various localities.

Attending the provincial urban public security conference were: Responsible comrades of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, the provincial public security bureau and other provincial departments, committees and offices; secretaries and Standing Committee members in charge of political and legal affairs and responsible persons of public security, procuratorial and judicial organs of various prefectures, municipalities and cities under prefectures; and responsible comrades concerned of the Jinan PLA units, various large units [ge da dan wei], the provincial military district and its sub-districts.

SHANDONG HOLDS SECOND REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE SESSION

SK140552 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 13 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the fourth plenary session of the fifth provincial revolutionary committee was held on 12 and 13 December. It was decided at the session that the second session of the Fifth Shandong Provincial People's Congress will be convened in Jinan beginning on 15 December. Comrade Bai Rubing, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the session, which was attended by a total of 170 committee members.

During panel discussions the committee members attending the session unanimously held that since the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, people throughout the province, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the provincial party committee, have painstakingly carried out the principle of emancipating minds, starting up machinery, seeking truth from facts and being united together to look forward and effected the shift of emphasis in the work of modernization. The tasks for readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy are being smoothly carried out and relatively great achievements have been attained in all fields of endeavor. An animated situation of political stability and unity has appeared all over the province.

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In order to further implement the guidelines of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the Fifth National People's Congress, mobilize the people throughout the province to go all out and work with one heart and one mind to make a success of the readjustment of the national economy, carry out the movement to increase production and economize and expedite the tempo of socialist modernization, the convocation of the second session of the fifth people's congress is very necessary and timely.

Following earnest discussions, committee members attending the session unanimously endorsed the draft report on the work of the provincial revolutionary committee, the draft report on the implementation of 1979 economic plan and on the suggestions for the 1980 plan in Shandong and draft report on the implementation of 1978 final accounts of revenue and expenditure and 1979 budget and preliminary suggestions on the 1980 financial index of revenue and expenditure of Shandong Province. The session also discussed the preparatory work for the convocation of the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETING

QWL22216 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Text] A preparatory meeting for the second session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress was held on the afternoon of 12 December. According to the agenda, the session will hear and examine the work reports of the provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial higher court and the provincial people's procuratorate, adopt resolutions on the work reports and relevant resolutions, elect members of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress, decide on governor and vice governors, and elect the president of the provincial higher court, the presidents of the intermediate courts, the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate and procurators of all branch procuratorates.

Comrade Tie Ying presided over the preparatory meeting. During the meeting, the 72-member Presidium and the secretary general of the second session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress were elected and the namelists of the credentials and motions committees of the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress were approved.

After the preparatory meeting, the Presidium held its first meeting and unanimously elected Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, Wang Fang, Zhang Jingtang, Yuan Fanglie, Wang Yaoting, Wang Hongping, (Xia Qi), (Li Yuhua), (Zhu Zuqiang), (Chen Yousheng) and (Chen Shuangtian) as permanent chairmen and approved the agenda for the session and the namelist of executive chairmen for group discussions and of deputy secretaries general of the session. After the preparatory meeting, the credentials and motion committees held meetings to discuss relevant matters. The second session of the fifth provincial people's congress will officially open on 13 December.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ATTENDS EPIGRAPHISTS SEMINAR

QWL29252 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] The general meeting of epigraphists held an academic seminar yesterday. Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, chatted with representatives attending the seminar yesterday. He expressed hope that calligraphers of the older generation will do a good job in passing on experience, giving help, setting a good example and training followers. He also hoped that they will actively engage in academic research and artistic creations and make new contributions toward developing China's traditional arts of calligraphy and epigraphy.

GUANGDONG HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR LIN QIANGYUN

OW140443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, 13 Dec--Comrade Lin Qiangyun, member of the Third NPC Standing Committee, former Standing Committee member of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of Guangdong Province, died on 2 December 1970 at the age of 76 as a result of persecution by the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." A memorial service for Comrade Lin Qiangyun was held in Guangzhou in the afternoon of 12 December.

Wreaths were sent by Comrade Ye Jianying, Chen Yun, Zhao Ziyang and Laio Chengzhi. Wreaths were also presented by the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Guangdong Provincial Military District CCP Committee, the Guangdong Provincial Military District, the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the National Committee of the Chinese Seamen's Union, the Guangdong Provincial Trade Union Council, and the Xinhui county CCP and revolutionary committees.

Attending the memorial service were responsible party, government and military comrades of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou Municipality, including Yang Shangkun, Li Jianzhen, Wu Nansheng, Gong Zirong, Wang De, Xiong Fei, Liang Xiang, and Comrade Lin Qiangyun's friends. Liu Tianfu, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the memorial service. Comrade Yin Linping, vice chairman of the Guangdong CPPCC Committee delivered the memorial speech.

Comrade Yin Linping said: Comrade Lin Qiangyun was a native of Xinhui County. He joined the bourgeois democratic revolutionary movement led by Dr Sun Yixian [Sun Yat-sen] in 1914 and became a CCP member in 1926. He held posts as secretary of the Jiulong City CCP Committee in Hong Kong, special representative to the Hong Kong Seamen's Union, and special representative of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to Hong Kong. During the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war, he held posts as deputy director of the workers department under the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, commander of the Zhu Jiang detachment, Standing Committee member of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, vice governor of Guangdong Province, and deputy to the First, Second and Third NPC's.

He said: Comrade Lin Qiangyun had been loyal to the party, the people and the proletarian cause over the past several decades. He actively participated in the Hong Kong labor strike during the general strike that took place in Guangzhou and Hong Kong in 1925. He took part in the Guangzhou Uprising in 1927. During the war of resistance against Japan, he was assigned by the CCP committee to develop guerrilla bases in the Zhu Jiang delta area. During socialist revolution and socialist construction, he consistently implemented the party's line, principles and policies, continued to carry forward the party's fine tradition and made positive contributions in trade union and political work, serving the party and the people well.

Comrade Yin Linping said: Comrade Lin Qiangyun held a firm political stand and adhered to principles. He was open and aboveboard and straightforward. He always took the interest of the whole into account. He devoted all his life to the protracted revolutionary struggle and for the liberation of the Chinese people and the communist cause.

GUANGZHOU MUNICIPAL CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS CADRE CONFERENCE

HK120132 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 10 Dec 79 HK

[Text] A conference of cadres of districts, counties and bureaus held by the Guangzhou City CCP Committee ended on 7 December. The conference seriously studied the National Day speech made by Comrade Ye Jiangying and the documents of the prefectural and municipal CCP committee secretaries conference recently held by the provincial CCP committee. They reviewed the work of Guangzhou this year, particularly since the second enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP committee in June, had keypoint discussions and planned the task of readjusting the national economy in regard to Guangzhou next year.

The conference demanded that the CCP organizations at all levels in the city seriously strengthen leadership to insure the smooth progress of the readjustment work next year, and promote construction of the national economy in Guangzhou next year in a faster and better way. The conference pointed out: This is the first year for Guangzhou City to implement the decision of the 3d plenary session of 11th Central Committee to carry out the shift of work focus and it is also the first year to implement the central principle on readjusting the national economy. This year, since all the CCP organizations at all levels have seriously studied and implemented the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, and have studied the National Day speech made by Comrade Ye Jiangying, they have changed from taking class struggle as the key link to taking production as the focus; from indulging in empty talk on politics or combining political work and economic work and implementing political work in production and work; and from using administrative methods to manage production to gradually practising economic methods. Therefore, the situation has developed well in Guangzhou this year, work is successful and the political situation is stable.

Practice has proven that the construction principle of concentrating on light industry in Guangzhou determined by the enlarged meeting of the city CCP committee Standing Committee in June this year is correct and complies with the specific characteristics of Guangzhou and the needs of development. Preliminary readjustment in industry in Guangzhou has been based on this principle. Key capital construction items for light industry and the people's daily life are making rapid progress. This has enabled further development in industrial production, particularly in light industrial production in Guangzhou. From January to November, the total value of industrial production in the city was 92 percent of the year's plan, showing an increase of 9.3 percent compared with the same period last year. It is predicted that this year's plan will be overfulfilled.

The agricultural harvest in the suburbs is comparatively good. It is predicted that paddy production can be increased by 140 million jin compared with last year. Peanuts, beans and sugarcane all show big increases in production.

A lot of work has also been done and results are better than in the previous years in solving some outstanding problems in the daily life of the people, such as providing jobs for unemployed youths, speeding up housing construction, improving the supply for markets and so on.

On the basis of affirming the successes of this year and pointing out some existing problems, the conference made keypoint studies on the work of further readjusting the national economy in Guangzhou. The conference held: Next year is a key year in implementing and putting into practice the readjustment of the national economy. Even though there are a lot of difficulties, the main conditions are favorable. In particular, during the next year, the central authorities will carry out a special policy with flexible measures in Guangdong's economic activities with foreign countries. This will bring a lot of favorable conditions for the development of the economic construction of Guangzhou. We must bring into full play the favorable factors, overcome difficulties in every possible way and fight a good battle in readjusting the economy next year.

The conference stressed: In order to promote readjustment work next year, it is first necessary to adequately understand the difficulty and necessity of readjusting the national economy. Currently, some cadres lack sufficient understanding. They should see there is a serious imbalance in the economy in Guangzhou, as a result of the long-term sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four and our mistakes in guiding work. If these problems are not solved, it is impossible to rapidly develop the economy of Guangzhou. Therefore, CCP committees at all levels should seriously launch discussions on the aims of socialist production and, in connection with reality, sum up both positive and negative experiences in order to lay a good ideological foundation for the smooth progress of readjusting the national economy.

The conference demanded: Readjustment work next year must be done in a sound way. We have to adjust the internal balance in industry and focus on light and textile industries. It is also necessary to concentrate our efforts to develop complete sets of products and traditional products, mainly light and textile and export products. First of all, we must grasp well some key products. We must give priority to improving the quantity of products, increasing the variety of products and promoting packaging. It is necessary to focus on the development of key products to strengthen the technical reform of old enterprises, and to arrange well key technical reform projects and capital construction projects. We must produce in a big way products for which there are good markets and tightly grasp the trial manufacture of new products, upgrading of products and introduction of new products, create brand products and raise the competitive ability of products. In order to readjust the overall arrangement of industry, it is necessary to implement the principle that heavy industry must serve light industry. Currently, we must prominently grasp the readjustment of the agricultural machinery, metallurgical and small fertilizer plant industries.

It is necessary to deal with the readjustment of agriculture in the suburbs according to the characteristics of the suburbs of the big cities, and gradually build the six counties and the suburbs into bases for nonstaple foodstuffs and light industry raw materials. At the same time, it is also necessary to manage well the enterprises of communes and brigades and gradually turn state farms into agriculture, industry and commerce combines.

The conference pointed out: In the readjustment of the economy, apart from concentrating all efforts to promote production, it is also necessary to make efforts to arrange well the lives of the people so that all the people in the city can concentrate their efforts to promote the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. At the same time, it is necessary to actively promote education work, science and technology and to cultivate more capable persons for the four modernizations.

The conference unanimously held: In order to smoothly promote the readjustment work of the national economy in Guangzhou, it is necessary to continuously consolidate and develop the excellent political situation of stability and unity. The conference analyzed the current situation of law and order in Guangzhou: Generally speaking, it is good and society is stable. However, criminal offenses and offenses of illegal emigration are still frequent. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen the socialist legal system. We should resolutely sweep away the sinister trends that sabotage law and order in society and jeopardize the security of the people. We must rapidly rectify law and order in society by fully relying on the masses.

At the end of the conference, Guangzhou City CCP Committee First Secretary Comrade Yang Shangjun made a summation speech. He said: It is a hard battle to promote the readjustment of the national economy and it is necessary to strengthen the party's political and ideological leadership and to promote the building of the party in organization, ideology and work style so as to guarantee the smooth progress of readjustment work. Currently we must prominently grasp the cultivation and selection of good young and middle-aged cadres, and strengthen the building of leadership groups at all levels.

While centering on the readjustment of the economy, we must seriously strengthen the party's ideological and political work. We must further promote the work style of the party, overcome bureaucratism and oppose privileges. Comrade Yang Shangkun said: Our task is both glorious and heavy. We hope that everyone will seriously sum up the work of this year and plan the tasks of the coming year in order to strive for better and faster results in the first year of the 1980's and especially in the first quarter, and fight a key battle in the readjustment of the national economy in regard to Guangzhou next year.

There were over 150 responsible comrades at and above the level of districts, counties and bureaus attending the conference.

NANFANG RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON READJUSTING AGRICULTURE

HK110723 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[Commentator's article: "Properly and Rationally Readjust Agricultural Production Structure"]

[Text] Readjusting the structure of agricultural production in a proper and rational way is an important task in speeding up the all-round development of agriculture in our province. It is also an important part of our province's current task of readjusting the national economy. Following the gradual implementation this year of the important policy of respecting the production teams' right of self-management and with the prerequisite requirement for fulfilling or overfulfilling the state's purchasing quotas of grain, reserving enough seeds and fodder, arranging well the grain ration of commune members and increasing appropriate grain reserves, quite a number of places in our province have readjusted the production structure according to local conditions, properly expanded the areas for growing industrial crops, developed animal husbandry and breeding of other animals and fish and begun to correct the undue emphasis on "taking grain as the key link" and the tendency of concentrating on only one branch of agriculture. Then, there is a heartening situation in which the production of grain, industrial crops, livestock and poultry has simultaneously increased and the commune members' income has gradually increased. At present, all localities are planning for next year's production. We hope the party Central Committees at all levels will seriously sum up the experiences gained in this aspect, further emancipate their minds and draw up a good program for readjusting next year's agricultural production structure on the basis of investigation and study. They should also start the preparatory work to do well in supplying the means of production, study and solve the related policy problems, and strive for a greater and more all-round development of agricultural production next year.

Readjusting the agricultural production structure is, in essence, arranging agricultural production according to the laws of nature and economy so that it can develop in a planned, proportional and continuous way to realize the principle of simultaneous development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. Then, we can make rational use of national resources and social resources in all places, rapidly increase material wealth and lay a foundation for the modernizations of agriculture and socialism. For 10 years and more Lin Biao and the "gang of four" created and pursued the ultraleftist line and vigorously pushed "taking grain as the only product." The disastrous result was that the ecological equilibrium was upset. Agricultural products, including forestry, industrial and aquatic crops were destroyed; animal and fish breeding was destroyed. Consequently, since our province had a single-product agricultural economy there could be no proportional development between crops and the breeding of animals and fish, including livestock, and between grain and crops, including industrial crops. This situation was harmful to the development of the national economy. Therefore while readjusting our province's economy, we must attach great importance to the rational readjustment of the agricultural production structure. We should not take the narrow views of a small-scale peasant economy and stick to the past practice of concentrating only on one thing. [paragraph continues]

However, we should respect the conclusions drawn from practice and understand the interdependence of farming, forestry, husbandry, fisheries and sideline production, and assure that each of them moves forward. We should act consciously and in accordance with objective laws. We should not regard this task as a mere change of crops on the cultivated lands. However, we should proceed from the essentials of readjusting the production structure and take the whole situation into consideration. As we have a long-term program, we should also take a good look at the present so that every commune and production team can make full use of their favorable conditions of production, and every plot, hill and body of water can play its proper role and be used in the best way.

The readjustment of the structure of agricultural production is also related to such major issues as the gradual change in the composition of food and the raising of people's living standards. For many years practice has proved that "taking grain as the only product" has not only affected the development of industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries, it has also destroyed soil fertility, affected the income and weakened the ability to expand the production of food. It is also an important reason why grain production in our province has fluctuated for several years. Furthermore, the population of our province is 50 million, yet there are only 37 million mu of grain fields. The population is large while the land is scarce. If we do not simultaneously develop animal husbandry, the aquatic products industry and other food growing, gradually change people's food composition and increase the proportion of fish and meat, it will be difficult to actually solve the food problem, even if the grain per unit area yield and the total output increase by a big margin. In Guangdong, there are vast expanses of hilly areas and lands on the slopes where we can not only grow timber, industrial lumber and various mountain products, but we can raise a large number of cow, goats and rabbits which mainly feed on grass. There are also many ponds, rivers and springs in our province which face the South China Sea. Therefore, the potential for developing the aquatic products industry is great. If we fully utilize these favorable natural conditions, we can provide abundant varieties of foodstuff for the people in the urban and rural areas. Under these circumstances, why do we waste such favorable natural conditions and why do we not readjust the production structure in line with local conditions and practice the simultaneous development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and sideline production.

Readjusting the structure of agricultural production is greatly beneficial to quickly improving the livelihood of a large number of peasants. If we concentrate only on producing grain, the costs will be high while the income will be low and the road will become narrower. This often causes the abnormal phenomenon of "increase in production and stable yields" and even "increase in production and decrease in yields." Thus the peasants' income in many places is still relatively low. Speeding up to change the poor face of the rural areas and making a large number of peasants rich is an economic as well as political issue which we must pay full attention to. Facts have repeatedly proved that taking the road of integrated development of agriculture, industry and sideline economy is the only way for poor rural areas to become rich. Hence, we should consciously readjust the structure of agricultural production, develop the production of various commodities and rapidly increase the cash income of the collective economy.

Of course, when we stress the readjustment of the structure of agricultural production and the change from a single-product agricultural economy, we absolutely do not mean that grain production is unimportant and that we can immediately reduce large numbers of grain fields. No. If we understand problems in this way, it will be one-sided and we will make mistakes. We must see that the foundation of our province's grain is rather poor and we will still depend on the party Central Committee to send us grain. We must take the situation of the whole country into consideration and continue to make great efforts to develop grain production. We must increase the total grain output particularly through promoting the per unit area yield.

We must provide capital for grain production, increase fertilizers and soil fertility through developing a diversified economy and industrial sideline production. Readjusting the structure of agricultural production is continuing task which cannot be accomplished in one move. The change of crops in some grain fields must be carried out step by step, strictly controlled with rational proportions and on condition that an annual increase in the total grain output and the fulfillment of purchasing quotas for grain are insured. We must advocate the dialectical method of analyzing and tackling problems, prevent blindness in actions and one-sidedness to insure the sound development of readjusting the structure of agricultural production to achieve an all-round bumper harvest in grain production and agriculture as well.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS READJUSTMENT OF GUANGDONG ENTERPRISES

HK130459 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 79 p 2 HK

[XINHUA Report: "Guangdong To Suspend and Merge 269 Enterprises"]

[Text] In the past few months, Guangdong has closed up, suspended, merged and changed 269 enterprises which could not maintain production due to irrational locations or other reasons. This has achieved notable economic results. While Guangdong was expanding its industries in previous years, factories were blindly started in various places due to lack of balanced overall planning. When these factories went into operation, many problems emerged: uncertain resources, inadequate supply of raw materials, irrational location, overlapping of factories and a lack of markets. In addition, many factories were not properly managed and consumption and losses were great. Therefore, they found it difficult to continue production.

After conducting extensive investigations and study, the industrial authorities of various places in Guangdong Province adopted different measures. They merged some enterprises which produced the same things or were irrationally located and suspended some enterprises with poor quality products, high consumption and great losses. At the same time, according to market demands, they made arrangements for some enterprises to begin manufacturing products which sold well and were urgently needed.

After such readjustments, the production of many factories regained the initiative. Take the production of nitrogenous fertilizers as an example. There were originally 88 nitrogenous fertilizers factories in Guangdong but often one-third of them could not engage in normal production because coal and electricity were in short supply. This year, in line with the principle of choosing and supplying the best producers, 11 small-scale nitrogenous fertilizers factories with comparatively great consumption and high losses were resolutely suspended. As a result, the total output of the whole province's synthetic ammonia from January to October was increased by 34 percent compared with that of the corresponding period last year. Coal and power consumption per ton of ammonia produced were also reduced.

Exhaust fans produced by the domestic electric appliances factory in Jiangmen City are very popular in the markets. However, in the past the supply always ran short because of inadequate production capabilities. This year, the city's industrial management authority merged the city's agricultural chemicals and machinery factory, which had difficulty in maintaining production, with the domestic electric appliances factory, thus rapidly bringing the monthly output of more than 2,000 exhaust fans up to more than 10,000.

The 14 factories of the Guangzhou machine-building system all had casting workshops which were unable to fully play their roles. Now, in the light of the principle of coordination among specialized departments, the equipment and personnel of these workshops have been transferred to the Guangzhou general casting factory. The general factory now does all the casting originally done by the workshops. As a result, the casting capability has increased by 53 percent and the quality of iron casting has been guaranteed.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI LAW, ORDER MEETING

HK140504 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, a Guangxi regional conference on law and order was recently held in Nanning. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national urban order conference, seriously studied Comrade Peng Zhen's important speech at that conference, seriously analyzed the state of law and order in Guangxi and looked into specific measures for dealing blows at crimes and tidying up social law and order. Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang and Secretary Qin Yingji listened to the reports given at the meeting and also spoke on how to currently strengthen the socialist legal system in the region, uphold law and order in society, develop the political situation of stability and unity and protect the four modernizations. Shi Qingsheng, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, head of the political and legal group of the regional CCP Committee and director of the regional public security bureau, gave his views on implementing the spirit of the national urban order conference.

The conference held: The political and economic situation in Guangxi is very good and the political situation of stability and unity has been consolidated. The state of social law and order is good on the whole. It is even better in the rural areas than in the towns. However, recent criminal activities in some towns have seriously endangered law and order in society and the safety of the people's lives and property. The masses deeply loathe these criminal activities and have strongly demanded that the party and government rapidly take effective measures to punish criminals and rapidly tidy up urban law and order.

The conference pointed out: Law and order in society has taken a turn for the better as a result of rectification carried out in the previous stage. However, the problem is very far from being solved. We must further strengthen the party's unified leadership and adhere to the principles of combining specialized organs with the masses and of combining education with punishment and extensively launch the masses to use the weapon of the law to deal resolute blows at the criminals.

At present we must put the stress on striking at murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists, and other criminal elements who seriously sabotage social order. We must punish the ringleaders and instigators of criminal gangs, resolutely break up their gangs and destroy their dens. We must show no mercy at all in arresting and imposing appropriate sentences on those against whom evidence is ironclad. Law breakers whose crimes do not merit arrest and sentencing can be education through labor, forced labor and so on as punishment.

Under the unified leadership of the party committees, it is necessary to organize and mobilize the forces of society to unify their thinking, understanding, steps and cooperation, and work in close concert and cooperation, with each shouldering his responsibilities. It is also necessary to do well in conducting education in observing law and discipline for youths and juveniles and to do particularly well in educating, saving and remolding young delinquents. We must provide more job opportunities for those awaiting employment. This is a major measure for solving the problem which endangers social order.

WANG BICHENG SPEAKS AT WUHAN PLA MEETING ON LAW, ORDER

HK140417 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] According to HUBAI RIBAO, the Wuhan PLA units recently held a conference to convey and implement the spirit of the national urban public order conference. The meeting called on commanders and fighters to take immediate action to take part in the battle to hit at criminal activities and to tidy up law and order in society.

Responsible persons concerned in all large units of the Wuhan PLA Units attended the meeting. Commander Wang Bicheng made a speech.

The conference held: The army is the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is the glorious task of every commander and fighter to hit at criminal activities, eliminate pests for the people, insure the safety of life and property of the state and the people, defend the political situation of stability and unity and protect the smooth progress of the four modernization. The commanders and fighters must immediately take action to take part in the battle to hit at criminal activities and tidy up law and order. Under the unified arrangements of the local party committees, the units must act in the light of local conditions and adopt various methods to conduct propaganda for the masses in hitting at criminal activities and in strengthening the legal system, straightening out order, and protecting the building of the four modernizations, and mobilize the masses to take part in this struggle. Cadres and fighters must help the masses curb criminal activities of active criminals, no matter what the occasion is, and turn criminals over to the public security organs.

Leadership cadres at all levels of the PLA units must set a fine example in observing law and discipline and also teach their sons and daughters to observe law and discipline. In the struggle to work together with the localities to tidy up social order, it is necessary to revive and carry forward the army's glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and bring closer the relations between army and government and army and people.

HUNAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES GRAIN PRODUCTION, ECONOMY

HK100512 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 7 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial grain work conference in Changsha from 19 to 26 November, which conveyed the spirit of the national grain work conference, analyzed the situation in Hunan and discussed questions of grain policy.

The conference emphasized: "While viewing the current fine situation in grain production and grain work, it is also necessary to see the interdependence between the grain issue and the entire national economy. We must further unify the thinking of the whole party with regard to the current grain situation and its development trends. We must act with caution on the grain issue, and bear the overall situation in mind. Blind optimism and carelessness are harmful. On the basis of developing grain production, we must follow the policies, take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, procure a suitably larger amount of grain and strictly control grain sales. We must proceed from the overall situation in making arrangements for grain production, distribution and consumption."

The conference pointed out: "After grain production increases, the peasants can retain a bit more grain and the state must also correspondingly procure a bit more, to insure that the needs of all quarters are met. Where there is surplus grain after fulfilling the state procurement quota, it should be allocated by the production teams themselves. They can increase reserves, retain more fodder grain and they can also sell some to the state at a negotiated price. We must at all times persist in planned and thrifty grain consumption and plan our lives with careful calculation and strict budgeting."

SICHUAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON INCREASING PRODUCTION

HK101137 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] In accordance with the instructions of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial planning and economic committees recently held a conference in Chengdu and Chongqing and also in (Zhu) County to review the work done this year to increase production and practice economy. They also studied plans for carrying out the industry and communication front work next year. The conference also arranged the tasks of further expanding the self-management rights of selected enterprises to be fulfilled in 1980. The conference exchanged views on industrial readjustment and reforming economic management systems. "Responsible comrades of all prefectural and municipal economic and planning committees and responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned attended the conference. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Du Xingyuan and provincial revolutionary committee Vice Chairman Mang Dongbo attended the conference and spoke. Provincial revolutionary committee Vice Chairman Wu Xihai attended the conference held in Chongqing."

The conference noted: This year the provincial industry and communications front has done well in promoting production. "From January to October, the total value of industrial output increased by 11 percent as compared with the same period last year." The province has also achieved initial success in readjustment work, thus quickening the pace of developing light and textile industries. There has been a general improvement in product quality and a rather great increase in the variety of colors and designs. It is planned that the total value of industrial output in next year's first quarter will increase by 8.9 percent as compared with the same period this year.

"To guarantee fulfillment of this plan, the conference called for successfully grasping the following work: 1) Further integrate planning readjustments with market readjustments. We must do well in strengthening marketing research and meeting the needs of the masses of people; 2) Energetically grasp tapping potentials and technological innovations and transformation and constantly improve the production capacity of enterprises; 3) Energetically reduce the consumption of manpower and materials, pay special attention to saving energy and increase production by practicing economy; 4) Adopt effective measures to successfully solve real problems in production."

The participants expressed the determination to do a still better job of promoting the work in expanding the self-management rights of selected enterprises.

YANG DEZHI ATTENDS KUNMING PLA MEETING ON LAW, ORDER

HK140414 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Kunming PLA units held a conference on law and order work on 8 and 9 December, which conveyed the spirit of the national urban order conference and looked into ways of working together with the local authorities to maintain law and order in society. The conference called on the commanders and fighters to carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and actively help the local authorities to maintain social law and order and create a political situation of stability and unity for building the four modernizations.

Kunming PLA units Commander Yang Dezi and Commissar Liu Zhijian attended the conference and spoke. Deputy Commanders Cha Yusheng and (Huang Zemao), Deputy Commissar Shi Jingban, and responsible comrades of the headquarters and the political and logistics departments of the Kunming PLA units attended the conference.

Comrade Yang Dezhi pointed out in his speech: Upholding law and order in society and developing a political situation of stability and unity constitute a great affair for the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. Our PLA units must carry forward the glorious traditions of supporting the government, cherish the people and army-people unity, actively support and work together with the local authorities to deal blows at criminals and protect the interests of the people and be a strong backup force for maintaining law and order in society. No matter what the circumstances are, every PLA comrade must boldly step forward when he finds a bad person committing a crime and take him to the public security organs.

Comrade Yang Dezhi demanded that all cadres in the units, especially high-ranking cadres, do well in educating their own sons and daughters. When their sons and daughters commit crimes, these cadres are absolutely forbidden to cover up for them or to interfere with the handling of the case by the judicial departments.

Comrade Lio Zhijian stressed three issues in his speech at the conference: 1) It is necessary to help the local authorities to conduct education in maintain law and order in society; 2) It is necessary to help the local authorities to maintain social law and order. Garrison units in the towns must set up duty detachments ready to go into action the moment they are summoned; and 3) It is necessary to do well in carrying out rectification within the units and teach the cadres and fighters to be models in observing law and discipline.

During the conference, Deputy Commander Cha Yusheng convened a meeting of the leading comrades of Yunnan Military District, the Kunming Garrison, and departments concerned from the headquarters, political and logistics organs of the Kunming PLA units to look into and make arrangements for various matters including the establishment of command organs, duty detachments and vehicles, signals equipment and so on for tidying up social order by the garrison units stationed in Kunming Municipality. At the same time he demanded that the departments concerned closely cooperate to accomplish the glorious task of maintaining law and order.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN CHEMICAL FERTILIZER INSTALLATION--Recently the state check and acceptance commission formally accepted the Sichuan chemical fertilizer plant's installation with an annual production capacity of 300,000 dun of synthetic ammonia and 480,000 dun of urea. The large chemical fertilizer installation is one of the state key projects imported from Japan. The construction began in May 1974 and was completed in 22 months. Three years of trial production shows that the production process is rational, the operation is normal and its production output and quality reach designed standards, making the installation eligible for state acceptance. As of last September, the installation had turned out more than 1 million dun of synthetic ammonia and processed more than 1.41 million dun of urea. In less than 3 years, it has provided the state with 279 million yuan of accumulated revenue which exceeded the state investments in the project. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW]

REPORTAGE ON BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Election Results

OW131306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--A municipal people's government of Beijing was elected today at the closing meeting of the third session of the seventh municipal people's congress of Beijing to replace the municipal revolutionary committee, a provisional government body set up during the Cultural Revolution.

Sixty-three-year-old Communist Lin Hujia was elected mayor of Beijing. A native of Changdao County in Shandong Province, he joined the revolution in 1937 and was admitted into the Communist Party the following year. He is first secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Of the 12 vice-mayors elected today, one is Professor Lei Jieqiong, 74, a nationally-renowned expert of law. She belongs to the China Association for Promoting Democracy, a democratic party. The other eleven vice-mayors are Communists.

According to the government work report made by Lin Hujia on behalf of the former municipal revolutionary committee, a group of non-Communist specialists and other people will be made directors and deputy directors of departments and bureaus under the municipal government. It is anticipated that non-Communists will also join governments of districts and counties under Beijing Municipality. "Non-Communists will be insured of the same powers as communists holding the same posts," Lin Hujia stressed.

The mayor and vice-mayors were chosen from 16 candidates by secret ballot this morning in the Great Hall of the People. The list of candidates was drawn up by democratic consultations between the municipal Communist Party committee on the one hand, and the municipal committees of the various democratic parties, people's organizations and non-party public figures on the other. It became official only after it was submitted for discussion to the deputies attending the people's congress session and won the approval of the majority.

Taking part in today's polling were 1,128 people's deputies out of the total of 1,249. Also by secret ballot, the deputies elected the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee and members of the municipal people's congress, the presidents of the city's higher and intermediate people's courts, and chief procurators of the municipal people's procuratorate and the municipal sub-procuratorate. Candidates for these posts were nominated in the same fashion.

The 42 members of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress were chosen from 47 candidates. Communist Jia Tingsan was elected chairman, and five of the 14 vice-chairmen are non-Communists. Jia Tingsan, 67, a native of Tangxian County, Hebei Province, joined the Communist Party in 1939.

On the proposal of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Professor Ma Yingchu, 97, was elected deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress. He is a leading economist and honorary president of Beijing University. He does not belong to any political party. In the 1950's he was criticized for the alleged errors of advocating "Malthusianism" when he pressed for control of the growth of population. The correctness of his population theory was recognized only until after the overthrow of the gang of four in October of 1976.

Balloting watchers were chosen by the deputies from among themselves. Warm applause greeted the announcement of the results of the election this afternoon, proclaiming the close of the municipal people's congress session.

A spokesman for the Presidium of the third session of the seventh municipal people's congress told XINHUA that the elections were the first of the kind conducted since the Cultural Revolution began in 1966. The number of candidates being more than the number elected was another new factor. This is a big forward step taken by the eight million people in Beijing toward socialist democracy in political life. According to the spokesman, following the municipal people's congress session, people's congresses at the district and county level will elect their own Standing Committees. District and county people's congresses will be elected directly by the voters. "Experiments have been made in the east city district and Huirou County in carrying out these important transformations which will enable the people to exercise more fully their right to take part in running state affairs and help strengthen the links between the government and people," the spokesman emphasized.

Lin Hujia Work Report

HK140631 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] A solemn opening ceremony of the 3d session of the 7th Beijing Municipal People's Congress was held on the morning of 7 December in the Great Hall of the People, with over 1,100 delegates in attendance. "Jia Tingsan, executive chairman of the session and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, declared the session open." Credentials Committee Chairman (She Diqing) made a report on the work of the committee. The delegates then unanimously adopted the report. Amid warm applause Municipal Revolutionary Committee Chairman Lin Hujia made a government work report on behalf of the municipal revolutionary committee. "Chairman Lin Hujia's government work report contained four parts. The first placed emphasis on reviewing the penetrating changes in the situation of Beijing Municipality that have emerged over the past 2 years. With regard to the political and ideological field and in close connection with the realities of all fronts, the masses of cadres and people have exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes committed by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their black ace generals in Beijing including Chi Qun, criticized the ultraleftist line promoted by them, turned chaos into order and clarified and distinguished in various respects between right and wrong in line. The great majority of units in this municipality have ended their mass movements to expose, criticize and investigate. At the same time, they have greatly quickened the pace of redressing miscarriages of justice and trumped-up and incorrect cases and of implementing policies. With the approval of the party Central Committee, this municipality has reversed incorrect verdicts on the Tiananmen incident, made correct appraisals of the former Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's congress headed by Comrades Peng Zhen and Liu Ren and of the 17-year work carried out in Beijing Municipality before the Great Cultural Revolution and repudiated all slanders and libels. The policies on cadres, intellectuals and other issues that had been seriously disrupted by Lin Biao and the gang of four have been either implemented or are being implemented. All these things have created fine conditions for shifting our work focus.

With regard to agricultural production, this municipality's 1978 grain output reached 3.7 billion jin, thus topping the highest level in history. "In this year, due to the adverse effects of spring cold and autumn drought and due to our leaders' failure to firmly grasp grain production, this municipality's grain output has decreased by some 6 percent."

In the second part of his government work report, Chairman Lin Hujia stressed the need to tangibly shift the work focus to socialist modernization and to conscientiously implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy. He said that to successfully fight the first campaign of socialist modernization, it is imperative to place emphasis on successfully grasping the following 10 types of work:

"1) conscientiously do well in promoting industrial readjustment, strengthen management, fully tap potentials of existing enterprises and raise the industrial production to a new level; 2) resolutely implement the central authorities' resolutions on several issues concerning quickening the pace of developing agriculture and quicken the pace of realizing the modernization of agriculture; 3) strengthen the management work in urban planning and construction, energetically readjust the proportional relationship between urban construction projects, resolutely contract the capital construction front and quicken the pace of construction; 4) implement the principle of developing economy and insuring supply and do well in promoting finance and trade work; 5) actively develop scientific, educational and cultural undertakings, raise the scientific and cultural level of the Beijing people and quicken the pace of training talented people for construction; 6) actively and methodically reform economic and management systems and enliven economic work; 7) continue to go in for rectifying enterprises and energetically raise the management level; 8) actively develop urban economy under collective ownership and do well in finding jobs for youths awaiting employment; 9) energetically develop foreign trade and tourism; and 10) have the size of the city under strict control and have the population growth under control".

The third part of the government work report stressed the need to strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system and to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. Chairman Lin Hujia said: [begin recording] "To realize the shift of the whole country's work focus and to quicken the pace of promoting socialist modernization, we must have a political situation of stability and unity. Strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system is the guarantee for consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity. We must proceed from safeguarding the whole situation of stability and unity, uphold the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, guarantee the realization of the collective leadership of the party and the state and insure the smooth progress of our socialist modernization." [end recording]

Chairman Lin Hujia stressed: "To further promote democracy and perfect the legal system, we must reform local political power and electoral systems, continue to rectify leadership groups, improve cadre work style, establish the system of personal responsibility, raise efficiency, strengthen the judicial front and the socialist legal system, resolutely check the perverse trends that jeopardize our public order and do well in quickly rectifying our public order."

The fourth part of the government work report stressed the need to resolutely implement the party's line and to strive to win new victories in the modernization of the capital. All the delegates will discuss and examine the government work report.

Housing Shortage Proposals

OW130846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--Concrete proposals for resolving housing shortage in Beijing have been put forward at the current session of the municipal people's congress. The proposals were made by deputies to the congress during group discussions.

Liu Hupie, chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee, said in a group discussion that Beijing is thinking of four possibilities for speeding up housing construction in the city. First, he said, the state will invest in housing construction in Beijing; second, factories that are well run should set aside some profits every year for building houses; third, collectively-owned factories and businesses should be encouraged to put up housing for their own workers; and fourth, primary and secondary schools, hospitals and scientific institutions will be given funds for construction by Beijing Municipality. In view of the timber shortage, he said, the capital iron and steel company can make steel door and window frames, and the building departments may find other substitutes. Liu Hupie said more than 110,000 families in Beijing are in urgent need of housing, and some five million square metres of housing are expected to be completed in the next three years.

Ma Linying, a worker deputy from the Beijing railway bureau, said many factories have reserve funds and want to build housing for their workers but lack materials and manpower. She asked the government to help solve the problem. Zhu Changmao, a products inspector from the trolleybus company, said that building teams in many big enterprises and government offices could be urged to build houses in addition to doing repairs.

Some deputies proposed that the state should issue bonds to make up for insufficient funds for housing, since many people in need of housing were willing to buy such bonds. Yang Xinying, deputy director of the electronic instruments and meters bureau, said residents should be urged to build their own houses, with state subsidies. A number of deputies said the government must strengthen unified planning, so that house building, municipal engineering, heat supply and the handling of traffic can be co-ordinated. Many other deputies noted that without a check on the population growth of the city, housing construction alone would not do. They urged the municipal government to adopt measures to control population growth.

According to a written report of the municipal capital construction commission presented to the congress, the housing space completed has risen every year since 1977. It rose from 1.25 million square metres from 1977 to 1.61 million square metres in 1978. Some 2.6 million square metres are expected to be completed this year. Only an average of 600,000 square metres were built each year between 1967 and 1976 in spite of big annual population growth in those years.

In addition to housing, the people's deputies discussed education, improvement of the city environment and development of science.

Modernization Discussion

00220894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

(Beih) Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--The current session of the municipal people's congress has received a total of 648 motions, from deputies suggesting ways of accelerating the city's modernization.

A motion made jointly by five teachers called on the municipal government to take effective measures to increase the enrollment of Beijing's universities and colleges to train more specialists.

There should be more vocational schools, and factories and mines should be helped to set up party-work, part-study schools for the children of their own workers and staff members. "This is a way to train skilled workers and to provide more jobs for young people," they said.

Astronomer Chen Xiaozhong proposed that glass-fronted billboards be erected in Xidan and other business centres for the purpose of disseminating knowledge of modern science and technology. "In Beijing, there are more than 80 scientific and technological associations and other academic organizations," he said. "They could be responsible for displays on a rotation basis."

Peasants on the outskirts of Beijing called for priority to be given to evolving and popularizing improved strains of seeds, and to solving other urgent farm production problems. "The municipal government should allocate more money to improve farm and sideline production in remote, mountainous areas," one wrote.

Twentyfour motions are about the city-wide campaign to control population growth. While encouraging one-child families, Doctor Xin Yuling wrote, it is necessary to ensure that childless couples have nothing to worry about when they are old. "Childless couples should be allowed to retire on full wages with full benefits, including free medical care," he said.

The concerns of the people are reflected in the motions. Zhang Xuzhao, a primary school teacher, asked the municipal authorities to give more help to primary and middle school teachers who, according to her motion, are paid too little. Nevertheless, she noted, the government is already doing something despite its financial difficulties. Municipal authorities have planned wage increases for 14,000 primary and middle school teachers beyond this year's increases for 40 per cent of government-paid workers. "In presenting my motion," she told XINHUA, "I just want to press the government to do still more to help teachers."

Public order problems concerned many deputies, who called for city-wide mobilization to reform juvenile delinquents and support police actions to control crimes. Teacher Sha Fumin demanded that public security organs improve efficiency in dealing with crimes.

Shortcomings and errors in the work of the municipal authorities were sharply criticized by the deputies. Industrial worker Wei Dingwang called attention to the low efficiency in government work resulting from duplication and over-staffed administrations. He asked the municipal government to set an example in reducing the size of its staff by removing unqualified or unnecessary personnel. "These people may be organized to learn production skills or transferred to jobs suitable to them," he said.

The motions were immediately drawn to the attention of the government. While the municipal people's congress was in session, leaders of many bureaus and departments under the municipal revolutionary committee were called to the office of the motions examination committee to discuss with committee members ways of dealing with problems raised in the motions. The future Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress will be responsible for supervising the work of solving problems, and reporting back to the next session of the municipal people's congress.

Scientific-Technical Commission Report

OW121332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA)--Beijing's municipal scientific and technical commission told the current session of the city's people's congress in a written report that local scientific research institutions will concentrate over the next few years on making the city more liveable.

Among the planners' top priorities will be food production, water supply, energy resources, building and pollution, says the report. They will also study the promotion of an electronics industry and other light industries in Beijing.

In agriculture the emphasis will be on solving technical problems in the production of non-staple foods. There has been a shortage of vegetables, meat, fish, milk, fruit and nuts in recent years and the report calls for greater production of these foods to meet Beijing citizens' greater spending power and the needs of the growing tourist and export industries. Fish farming will also be encouraged in the city's 16,000 hectares of lakes reservoirs and waterways and cattle and sheep farming on 466,000 hectares of spare land in the suburbs.

Beijing has suffered from chronic water shortages and excessive tapping of underground supplies has led to a lowering of the water table and surface subsidence. The report says efforts will be made soon to pump surface rain water into wells and popularize sprinkling and trickle irrigation, as well as the recycling of water for industrial use.

On energy resources, the report says studies will be done on the gasification of coal and the liquefaction of coal and gas to provide cleaner and more efficient fuels.

The city wants to speed up house building and the report calls for new light building materials and techniques. On the other hand, the report says, construction must be done with proper consideration for protection of the environment. It also calls for greater pollution controls on motor vehicles and the mechanization of refuse and sewage transportation.

The report reviews the technical achievements during the last two years, since the first session of the seventh municipal congress, of Beijing's 160 research institutions.

Environmental Protection Bureau Report

OW110738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 11 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA)--Measures adopted in recent years have somewhat reduced Beijing's serious pollution problem, according to a written report submitted by the Beijing environmental protection bureau to the current session of the municipal people's congress.

The city has cut down its annual soot deposit by an estimated 100,000 tons and reduced water pollution of seven major rivers and three reservoirs. The area of polluted underground water in the city's western suburbs has been reduced from 200 square kilometers to 30 square kilometers. Half of the city's 14,000 industrial smoke stacks no longer belch black smoke and half of the population is using gas for cooking rather than coal stoves. A number of big factories that caused noise pollution in residential areas have been moved to the suburbs.

157 research projects undertaken to recycle and reclaim waste materials have resulted in savings of over 400,000,000 yuan from 1972 to 1978. Two special processing plants for polluted water have been built and major factories and mines are using all available means to process polluted effluent or are using it to irrigate farmland where suitable.

Environmental monitoring vans now patrol the streets of Beijing and a meteorological tower, the tallest in Asia, monitors the atmospheric changes to provide scientific data for pollution research.

The report admitted, however, that smoke, noise and water pollution is still serious, and in some places where traffic is heavy, the level surpasses government regulations. Due to limited financial resources, improvement of this situation will take some time.

In the first half of this year, the environmental protection bureau received about five hundred letters from the people protesting pollution in their localities. The bureau has decided on the following measures to reduce pollution. The building of plants with serious pollution problems in Beijing City is banned. Construction of new factories must have prior approval of the bureau and they must have anti-pollution installations. Coal consumption will be cut down to a minimum and more gas will be used as fuel. Sources of water pollution will continue to be monitored and controlled.

Beijing RIBAO Hails Session

HK140625 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Dec 79 HK

[Report on Beijing RIBAO 7 December editorial: "Work With One Heart and One Mind and Pool the Wisdom and Efforts of the Masses to Discuss Great Plans for Realizing the Four Modernizations--Warm Congratulations on the Opening of the Third Session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee"]

[Excerpts] The editorial said: The third session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress formally opens today. The second session of the Fifth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee opened on 5 December. We extend warm congratulations on the opening of the two sessions. The municipal mass movement to expose, criticize and investigate has basically ended successfully. The municipality has criticized the ultra-leftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four from all aspects. The great majority of the many miscarriages of justice and trumped-up and incorrect cases created by Lin Biao and the gang of four in Beijing have been redressed. With the approval of the party Central Committee, this municipality has made correct appraisals of the former Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's congress headed by Comrades Peng Zhen and Liu Ren and of the 17-year work carried out in Beijing Municipality before the Great Cultural Revolution and has repudiated all slanders and libels.

The editorial noted: Generally speaking, this municipality's situation of stability and unity is good. However, we have not completely eliminated unstable factors. Therefore, we must not lower our guard. We must persistently uphold the four basic principles, while eradicating the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line. We must watch out for and guard against the tendency of bourgeois liberalization. We must do well in correctly handling the relationship between democracy and centralism and between freedom and discipline and oppose anarchism and extreme individualism. The particularly noteworthy thing is that sabotage activities carried out by criminal elements have increased over the past few months, thus creating a serious adverse effect on the public order and on the people's concerted efforts on promoting the four modernizations. Therefore, it is imperative for the current sessions to discuss ways to further strengthen the legal system and resolutely hit hard at those criminal elements who have done all kinds of evil. The current sessions must regard the discussion as one of their important topics. To conclude, the Beijing RIBAO editorial wished the sessions complete success.

HEILONGJIANG CIRCULAR ON CHERISHING PEOPLE

OW130456 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The Political Department of the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District issued a circular recently calling on all subordinate units to carry forward our army's fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and to launch the support-government and cherish-people activities effectively during the spring festival this year. The circular calls on all units to deepen traditional education on supporting the government and cherishing the people in order to enhance the awareness of cadres and fighters of serving the people wholeheartedly. Steps should be taken to organize the units to study conscientiously the state's policies, laws and decrees now in force and to teach cadres and fighters to become models who abide by discipline and law. Efforts should be exerted to help localities maintain social order and combat bad elements who threaten the lives and safety of the people. It is necessary to support socialist modernization in earnest in various localities and to support industrial and agricultural production by providing the necessary manpower and materials. Comfort visits and get-together activities in celebration of the spring festival should be organized effectively.

The provincial military district's circular also calls on all subordinate units to sum up experience in mass work and gear mass work toward army building so as to mobilize the units to do their shares in socialist modernization.

HEILONGJIANG CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

OW061301 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The provincial work conference on agricultural mechanization held by the provincial party and revolutionary committees successfully ended in Harbin Municipality yesterday. Thanks to thorough discussions at the meeting, all delegates from various parts of Heilongjiang have come to know more profoundly that in shifting the focus of rural work, it is important to firmly grasp the key link of agricultural mechanization. They have also gained a better understanding of the correct approach for developing Heilongjiang's agricultural mechanization, learned about the advanced experiences and methods of doing a good job in agricultural mechanization, and discussed the tasks of (?building experimental farmland) and promoting agricultural mechanization in 1980. Concrete plans and measures were mapped out at the conference. The conference was also attended by Wang Jinxi and other leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees. It was presided over by Comrade Zhao Dezun. A summing-up report was delivered by Comrade (Wang Muming).

On the question of correctly understanding the importance of promoting agricultural mechanization in certain selected areas on a trial basis, Comrade (Wang Muming) pointed out: According to preliminary estimates, the state may allocate 15,000 large and medium-sized tractors to our province in 1980, an increase of several fold compared with the previous years. Some 40 percent of these tractors will be used at the experimental sites.

On the question of mechanized wasteland reclamation, Comrade (Wang Muming) put forward the following opinions: 1) It is necessary to grasp well the 26 mechanized wasteland reclamation sites built in 1979. Equal attention must be paid to both production and livelihood of commune members. While doing a good job of wasteland reclamation, efforts should also be made to build more houses and grasp well the distribution of this year's income. 2) It's necessary to map out feasible plans for establishing more mechanized wasteland reclamation site in 1980; 3) It is necessary to grasp well the establishment of repair network and other service trades.

After emphasizing the importance of making full use of all existing farm machinery, Comrade (Wang Muming) touched on the arrangements for work during his winter and next spring in order to strive for an all-round bumper harvest in 1980.

JILIN PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FORUM

SK131256 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] The provincial revolutionary committee held a provincial forum on industrial production from 5 to 11 December. Participants at the forum, including responsible comrades of various municipal, autonomous, prefectural and county administrative offices and various industrial departments, held discussions on the purpose of production in close connection with reality, summed up experiences and lessons of industrial production in this year and made preparations for the work for the first quarter of next year. Zong Xiyun, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the forum and Comrade (Wang Guanchao) delivered a speech.

The forum decided that industrial readjustment, which is a central task, should be firmly grasped next year so as to raise the provincial industrial production to a new standard. The forum decided to immediately mobilize the masses on the industrial and communications front of the province to conduct a penetrating large-scale discussion on the purpose of production in connection with reality and, through the discussion, to really clarify the purpose of socialist industrial production, and to readjust and organize production to map out production plans from lower to higher levels in accordance with people's requirements and market needs.

The forum decided that 240 enterprises which consume large amounts of materials, produce low-quality and high-cost goods, lack sufficient material supplies and are operated at a loss over a long period of time shall be closed, or have production temporarily suspended, or be incorporated or have their line of production changed. In the meantime, in order to change in a fundamental way the structure of the industries of the province and lay more stress on light industry and textile industry, it is imperative to concentrate all financial and material resources to insure the development of the textile production, the processing and comprehensive utilization of timber, the production of bicycles, sewing machines, television sets and clocks and watches, energy conservation work and the 20 important innovations, transformation and potential-tapping projects which are closely related to the people's livelihood.

LIAONING UNITED FRONT WORK CONFERENCE

SK100155 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, a provincial united front work conference was held from 28 November to 7 December in Shenyang, aimed at further developing the united front and making it contribute more to the four modernizations.

Huang Oudong, second secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, attended and addressed the conference. Zhang Yan, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a report entitled "Conscientiously Carry Out the Guidelines Set Forth at the National United Front Work Conference and Strive To Make a Success of the United Front Work in our Province."

Through discussion and study, participants at the conference enhanced their awareness of the importance of the united front work during the new period and arrived at a clear understanding of the fundamental tasks to be carried out in this regard: to bring all positive factors into play, to unite with all forces that can be united with, to develop and strengthen the revolutionary, patriotic united front, and to strive for the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland. In view of this change in the united front work, they said, comrades of the united front work departments at all levels are requested to uphold steadfastly the basic guiding ideology of serving the four socialist modernizations. Every task of the united front work departments should be centered around, subordinate to and aimed at promoting and serving the four modernizations. In the meantime, initiative of all circles should be brought into play and active work carried out so as to contribute to the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the early reunification of the country and to the strengthening of the international united front against hegemonism.

At the conference, Comrade Huang Oudong offered his opinions on studying and implementing the guidelines of the national united front work conference and further improving the united front work in the province. Referring to the united front work departments, task concerning intellectuals, Comrade Huang Oudong said: Intellectuals constitute a major backbone force in achieving the four modernizations. Since the smashing of the gang of four, we have done a lot of work to implement the policy on intellectuals, resulting in their unprecedented enthusiasm to serve the socialist modernization in various fields. However, there are still a number of problems on the work concerning intellectuals. For example, the necessity to regard intellectuals as a part of the working class has not been truly understood. In actual work there remain many problems with regard to the placement and use of intellectuals and their political treatment, working conditions and welfare benefits. In the great struggle for the four modernizations, we should trust and rely on intellectuals and, in line with the party's policy, promote to (?leading) positions those specialists and experts who have performed well and are really competent in their work so as to give full play to their initiative. With regard to the actual problems encountered by intellectuals, party committees at all levels should take a positive attitude and make every effort to solve the problems if at all possible. It is a task of the whole party to do well the work concerning intellectuals. Not only party committees at all levels but all their subordinate departments should pay attention to it. The united front work departments should take the initiative to work in close coordination with the organization, propaganda and other pertinent departments to make the united front work a success.

In addition, Comrade Huang Oudong pointed out: The united front work is a task of the whole party. Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over this work. It is necessary to conduct an intra-party reeducation on the united front policy of our party so that all party comrades can fully understand the importance and necessity of the united front work during the new period, implement in earnest the various tasks set by the party and make the work a real success.

BRIEFS

HARBIN CRIMINALS ARRESTED--In order to maintain urban social order, the public security organs in the urban area of Harbin Municipality have recently arrested a number of criminals according to the laws. They include murderers, rapists, muggers, gang leaders, embezzlers and pickpockets. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Dec 79 OW]

REPORT ON GANSU'S 1978 ACCOUNTS, 1979 BUDGET

SK111329 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, (Zhai Yu), chief of the provincial financial bureau, delivered a written report on the implementation of the 1978 Gansu provincial final accounts and the 1979 budget to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress. The report pointed out: In 1978 the people of various nationalities in the province acted according to the general task for the new period put forward by the 11th party congress and the 5th National People's Congress, penetratingly exposed and criticized the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and implemented the various party policies. By so doing they have boosted their enthusiasm for socialism, promoted the restoration and development of the national economy and achieved good results in the work on various fronts. Good results were also made in income and expenditure. As calculated in terms of comparable items, the total income of 1978 increased by 11.99 percent and the total expenditure by 31.85 percent over 1977. Not counting what was handed over to the state and what was set aside for use in 1979 in accordance with regulations; 246.92 million yuan of surplus was gained by the end of 1978. Increases of financial income and expenditure vigorously supported production and the development of various undertakings.

The report said: Although achievements were scored in the 1978 financial work, there still remain some shortcomings, mainly because financial management is not strict enough, extravagance and waste and violations of financial and economic discipline are not fully checked and corrected, accumulations of enterprises are low and deficits are high, and funds are not fully utilized.

As to the implementation of the 1979 budget, the written report made a more detailed explanation: Based on the specific situation of our province, a total of 1.8 billion yuan of income and a total of 1,617,190,000 yuan of expenditure have been assigned for our province to fulfill in the budget. By the end of October, we actually fulfilled 74.3 percent of the income plan and 65.52 percent of the expenditure plan. Though we have encountered many difficulties and new problems in this year's financial work, generally speaking, we have tried our best to collect income and have basically guaranteed all necessary expenditures. We have also strengthened financial work.

In order to collect more income, spend less and further narrow the difference between income and expenditure in the next month, the report called for efforts to do well in the following work: 1) With regard to financial income, it is necessary to further mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff and workers to promote production and increase profits by successfully carrying out the experimental work of expanding the authority of self-management. It is necessary to firmly grasp the work of halting deficits and increasing profits; 2) In the field of expenditure, it is imperative to implement conscientiously the State Council's circular on strictly forbidding sudden spending of funds at the end of the year and checking indiscriminate issuance of bonuses; 3) It is necessary to strictly enforce financial and economic discipline and strengthen financial supervision.

LANZHOU PARTY INVESTIGATES HEALTH GROUP'S WORK STYLE

SK121748 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 11 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to a GANSU RIBAO report, a reader's letter published in the 10 November RENMIN RIBAO criticized the unhealthy style of work manifested by the Lanzhou-Xian patriotic public health inspection group when conducting a joint inspection in September.

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On the day following the publication of this letter, leading comrades of the Lanzhou Municipal CCP Committee at a meeting studied the matter and decided to take it up seriously. Their investigation revealed that the problem stated in the reader's letter was true, and that his opinion was correct.

The joint public health inspection started from Lanzhou Municipality, and the inspection group did not do well at the very beginning. In Lanzhou Municipality the inspection group spent an extra 106 yuan for some food and drinks in addition to what was normally required. On many occasions the group ate out. At times special local foods were ordered from restaurants. Because of this, several restaurants and factory messhalls (?being inspected) had to pay some 160 yuan to cover the expense. Besides, arrangements were made to send 24 pure-wool Lanzhou blankets and some fairly good cigarettes and liquors to the municipality so that the group members could buy these native products if they wished.

While seriously reviewing this matter, the Lanzhou Municipal CCP Committee carried out a conscientious discussion. It held that our party consistently promotes a style of work characterized by seeking truth from facts, working hard and leading a plain life, but what has been done in reviving and upholding this good style of work is quite insufficient. In particular, it added, some leading cadres did not set an example by their own conduct, and the result was that, with those at the top behaving unworthily, those below would never do well.

In the course of investigation, the Lanzhou Municipal CCP Committee made self-criticism and decided on some measures to correct this kind of problem. It was also believed that the formalist inspection carried out by the public health inspection group had more disadvantages than advantages and should not be continued. The Lanzhou Municipal CCP Committee consulted with its counterpart in Xian and obtained the latter's consent to rescind the former agreement and discontinue the joint inspection in the future.

Meanwhile the Lanzhou Municipal CCP Committee pointed out that unhealthy styles of work like formalism and seeking privileges, similar to what had been manifested by the public health inspection group, were also found in other departments and areas. It urged all party members and cadres to resist firmly all unhealthy trends, abide by the financial and economic regulations, check violations of financial and economic discipline and get rid of all manifestations of formalism and privilege from their work.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON REVERSING VERDICTS, IMPLEMENTING POLICIES

HK090728 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts from SHAANXI RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Do Well From Beginning to End"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article says: Last spring the provincial CCP committee transferred large numbers of cadres into case-handling groups to launch the masses and carry out large-scale rehabilitation of victims of miscarriages of justice perpetrated by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. The provincial CCP committee and the various localities have solved a number of important problems. Through reversing and correcting miscarriages of justice and implementing the policies, the progress of making up the gaps in exposure, criticism and investigation work has been greatly speeded up, accounts have been further settled for the crimes of Lin Biao, the gang of four and their ilk, the socialist activism of the cadres and masses has been stimulated, the political situation of stability and unity has been consolidated and developed, and industrial and agricultural production and all other work have been promoted, creating excellent conditions for shifting the focus of work in the province.

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However, we must realize that the work of reversing and correcting miscarriages of justice and implementing policies has not yet been completed. We still have to do a lot of work in order to make a success of this task from beginning to end. The current outstanding problems are as follows:

1. There are many loose ends to clear up. Viewing the province as a whole, over 30,000 cases stemming from the Great Cultural Revolution which need reinvestigation have not yet been reinvestigated. The victims of several thousand miscarriages of justice which have been corrected have not been rehabilitated nor has any legal action been taken. In particular, about 40 percent of cases in which people in the judicial system were convicted during the Great Cultural Revolution require reinvestigation, but this has not yet been carried out. Even in cases which have been reinvestigated and handled, there are instances of failure to meet the demands.

2. In general the leftover cases are difficult to handle. This is not just due to the complexity of the cases, they are difficult because some of them constitute cases of certain leaders saying something or making known their attitude and the lower levels not daring to act differently. Others are difficult because the people who perpetrated miscarriages of justice are still in power. This hinders the complete correction of miscarriages of justice.

3. Political and ideological work is inadequate. Many units were busy solving specific problems in the previous stage and neglected to carry out deepgoing and painstaking political and ideological work. Even though they solved the specific problems, there are still hangups in the thinking of some comrades [words indistinct]. In reversing miscarriages of justice some places only carry out work on a few people and pay no attention to washing away the lingering effects among the masses and to insuring that the masses clearly understand the rights and wrongs. Hence, stability and unity are affected there, because [words indistinct]. All these problems show that the work of reversing and correcting miscarriages of justice and implementing policies is by no means almost completed, and still less that it has gone too far.

In the face of reality, the party committees at all levels must keep clear heads and realize that the work tasks facing us remain arduous. We must certainly not become blindly optimistic and complacent because 90 percent of the miscarriages of justice have been corrected. We must continue to get a very tight grasp of this work in the spirit of Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech and do well from beginning to end in implementing policies.

The article says: To do well all the way in correcting miscarriages of justice and implementing policies, it is necessary to continue to solve the problem of mental ossification and remove obstacles to implementing policies. No matter which leader made known his attitude on a case or decided on it, the verdict must be rapidly and resolutely corrected if proven wrong. We must deal severely with serious cases of people who created miscarriages of justice, refuse to acknowledge their mistake and actually put up unreasonable obstructions to rehabilitating people. We must do a good job of political and ideological work for all quarters. We must summon up still greater determination and make still greater efforts to complete the tasks of implementing policies by around the end of this year.

QINGHAI MOBILIZATION MEETING ON SOCIAL ORDER

OW120200 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee held a mobilization meeting on strengthening social order in the Xining area on the morning of 7 December at the auditorium of the provincial people's government. Comrade Ji Chunguang presided over the meeting.

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Comrade Zhang Guosheng spoke. Comrade Zheng Xianxian conveyed the guidelines of the national conference on urban social order and explained some views concerning how to improve social order. They pointed out in their speeches that to improve urban social order in order to create a good working, studying and living environment for the masses of people is a requirement of the socialist legal system, as well as a demand of the people, which has a vital bearing on whether or not we can smoothly carry out the modernization program.

In their speeches, they urged responsible comrades of all provincial and municipal offices, schools, factories, enterprises and PLA units stationed in the area to convey the guidelines of the national conference on urban social order to staff members and workers of each unit and to mobilize them to swiftly develop the work to improve urban social order.

They said that it is necessary to concentrate efforts on striking at murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists and criminals who have seriously disrupted social order. It is necessary to combine the work of eliminating crime with a comprehensive program for strengthening social order. All CYL organizations, schools, neighborhood committees and households must adopt various means to coordinate with each other, and work with one heart and concerted effort, be patient in doing a successful job to transform juvenile delinquents so as to drastically eliminate factors detrimental to social order. It is imperative to carry out the policy of combining education with punishment by striking the minority in order to educate the majority. While strengthening social order, it is also necessary to consolidate such organizations as [wordindistinct] committees, public security committees and readjustment committees. It is imperative to effectively strengthen the leadership over all departments concerned--civil affairs and public security departments and the courts--so that they can play their due role in improving, maintaining and consolidating social order. It is necessary to set up and improve army-people and police-people joint prevention organizations to conduct patrols in the area regularly in order to increase crime prevention.

Comrade Kang Shichang, secretary of the Xining Municipal CCP Committee, outlined some concrete arrangements for improving social order in the Xining area. The meeting was attended by over 1,000 responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, provincial people's congress Standing Committee, provincial government, provincial CPPCC committee, provincial military district, PLA units stationed in the area, Xining Municipal CCP Committee and all provincial departments.

BRIEFS

GANSU FLOOD DAMAGE--Lanzhou, 2 Dec--A provincial water conservancy conference was recently held in Gansu to review its previous experiences in building water conservancy projects. This year Gansu Province was first hit by a serious drought and then by repeated floods, which destroyed more than 1,200 water conservancy projects in over 50 counties of the province. As a result of serious flood damage of the Changma main ditch, the Danghe River dam and the Taolai River irrigation project, irrigation of over 900,000 mu of cropland in Jiuquan Prefecture was affected. At present, the irrigation of 550,000 mu of cropland in the prefecture has been resumed. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0227 GMT 2 Dec 79 OW]

XINJIANG PRICES INVESTIGATION--The Xinjiang regional people's government has decided to set up a market prices investigation group. It will visit various localities in the region beginning on 5 December. It is headed by Liu Zimo, vice chairman of the regional people's government, and is composed of three subgroups which will visit Urumqi, Yili and Kashi respectively. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Dec 79 OW]

HSIN WAN PAO ON ARREST OF CHUNG SEUNG-HWA IN SEOUL

HK131134 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 13 Dec 79 p 3 HK

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu: "On South Korea's Conspiratorial Politics"]

[Excerpts] South Korea's army chief of staff and martial law commander Chung Seung-hwa was arrested yesterday, after an exchange of gunfire. People had been suspicious for some time about the role played by Chung Seung-hwa in the assassination of Pak Chong-hui. It seems that the possibility exists that both Kim Chae-kyu and Chung Seung-hwa had sensed the political climate, that is that the Americans did not like Pak Chong-hui. They therefore plotted together and decided to use the troops they controlled and their special agents in the joint plot. Kim Chae-kyu killed Pak. However, Chung Seung-hwa had his own plot in addition to the joint one. When Kim successfully killed Pak, Chung Seung-hwa arrested Kim and wanted to take exclusive possession of the fruit.

The United States did not like Pak Chong-hui. When Pak was killed, the United States was glad. The United States was unhappy at having a new Pak Chong-hui replace the dead one. The undisguised autocratic military rule which has become the object of worldwide condemnation can only intensify South Korea's internal contradictions while also being detrimental to U.S. interests. Another possibility is that the army factions that oppose Chung Seung-hwa had vied with Chung for power.

HSIN WAN PAO ON GUANGZHOU RESTRICTING USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

HK140620 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 13 Dec 79 p 1 HK

["New Talk" column: "It Is Good That Guangzhou Has Imposed Restrictions on the Use of Foreign Currency!"]

[Excerpts] There is information from Guangzhou that the municipality has prohibited local residents from using foreign currency. This is a good thing.

Over the past several months, Hong Kong currency has suddenly and furtively been circulated in Guangzhou. At first, people coming from Hong Kong and Macao could use Hong Kong currency to take taxis, go to restaurants and buy things (mainly imported) in specified places. Local residents gradually started using Hong Kong currency to transact business, buy imported goods and go to see imported movies. As visitors, it is justifiable that people coming from Hong Kong and Macao use foreign currency for convenience. However, it is unjustifiable and illegal for the local people to do so. This has given rise to an unlawful activity: a foreign currency black market. At the official rate, 100 Hong Kong dollars can be exchanged for some 30 yuan; on the black market, people can exchange 100 yuan for 100 Hong Kong dollars. It has also led to another illegitimate activity: using foreign currency obtained in the black market to conduct black market business, buying television sets, radios, recorders, cameras, watches and so on and selling them to earn money. Some people bought these things for self-enjoyment only. Some enjoyment is unnecessary, such as foreign tobacco, foreign wines and even Coca Cola.

At the mention of these things, people returning from Guangzhou cannot help but shake their heads. The Guangzhou situation reminds people of the situation in Moscow where people buy foreign currency in the black market to purchase foreign goods. It is strange why the Guangzhou authorities allowed such things in the first place. They are now imposing restrictions which is very good!

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